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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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## SCHOOLDAY SENTIMENT.

Iff shee noo how I wurkt to gett thatt dime,
How I wuz swetten nearle awl thee time
I washt thee stepps ann polisht thee frunt dore
I wunder iff sheed luv me ennymoar
Wenn shee is drinken lemmenade wich I hav bott fore hur, shee nose thatt itt wood bi
fishlines ur topps ur marbuls wich I nede
Butt no. I doo nott bi um, no indede
I onley think uv hur ann my grate luv
ann wunder sumtimes wott sheez thinken uv.

Iff shee cood sea thee blissturs on mi hand
frum raken launs O wood shee understand
thatt evry time shee stopps ann starrts too draw
Hur breth sheez drawen munney throo thee straw
O luv how eezy u malk us foargott
thee way wee wurk wee blisster ann wee swett
Too gett a littul munney wenn wee pass
a stand ware lemmenade is five a glas.
Wenn ure gurl looks up att u offle sll
ann sez O henrry doant itt malk u dri.

O luv u are a mitey mitey powr
we wurk fore munney menney a weery our
butt lett a gurl gett thursty ann its gone befoar u hardlie say jack robison.
thee millyunair spennds thowsands butt he nose
thares lotts moar in his pokket wenn itt goze
but wenn I spennd mi dime fore lemmenade
itts awl ive gott. But lov is nott afrade
Uv povverty. Ann evry breth shee draws brings happynes upp too me throo them straws.

—Life.

## MAKING MARKSMEN OF AMERICANS

This is interesting news that comes to us from Washington, according to which the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, acting under the authority of the war department, has adopted a plan for the formation of a huge national reserve of qualified marksmen. All members of the National Rifle association and of affiliated organizations are eligible to enter the reserve, provided they can satisfy the tests of marksmanship. The only conditions are that the applicants for membership must be citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, and that they must use the United States magazine rifle, or a rifle inspected and stamped by the National Rifle association, together with the United States service ammunition, or private makes that come within the official rules. The board expresses the belief that, by the plan proposed, the United States within a few years will possess more than a million of men who, for practical purposes on the line of battle, will answer nearly all the requirements of the most efficient soldiers in the world.—Harper's Weekly.

## THE HOSTLER AND THE BOSS

The Long Island City boat was just about to pull out from Thirty-fourth street when a late passenger sprinted up and confronted the gatekeeper.

"Ticket!" cried the gatekeeper.

"No time," panted the passenger. "Here, take this and keep the change." He tossed the gatekeeper a nickel and sprinted on before the bewildered official could get his bearings. The gatekeeper stood staring at the nickel, three cents of which belonged to the company and two to himself.

"It reminds me," he said, "of the time when one of those swell guys over at Far Rockaway hired for hostler a man just from the west. After the hostler had been there a week, he said to the boss:

"'Are you going to town today? If you are, would you mind getting me a pair of No. 8 three-dollar-and-a-half shoes?' And the hostler handed over four $1 bills.

"At first the boss was for getting mad, but it struck his funnybone, so he took the money, brought the shoes back that night and handed them to the hostler.

"'And here's your change,' says the boss, holding out a half.

"'Oh, that's all right,' says the hostler. 'Keep the change!'"—New York Sun.

## MOST WONDERFUL TREES.

The Caobab tree is considered one of the most wonderful of the vegetable kingdom. It appears that nothing can kill this tree, hence it reaches an astonishing age as well as enormous size. The natives make a strong cord from the fibers of the bark, hence the trees are continually barked, but without damage, as they soon put forth new bark. It appears impervious to fire and even the axe is resisted, as it continues to grow in length after it is lying on the ground.

It would not be justice to California to ignore the sequoia, which is a native of our own dear hearth. Until the recent discovery of the Australian eucalyptus, which is as large, the sequoia was regarded as the most gigantic of vegetable products, a not uncommon diameter being 30 to 36 feet, while its height is estimated at from 275 to 450 feet.

## AFRICAN ELDORADO.

Ethiopia is wealthy in resources beyond the power of any man to calculate. Gold, silver, asphalt, petroleum, iron and coal exist in combination with a salubrious climate, agricultural productiveness, and a people of singular docility. With watchful eyes upon the future, the emperor seeks to preserve the political independence of his people, which has been handed down through the centuries, and in the meantime he hopes to develop the intelligence and resources of the population to such a point as to enable it to withstand any pressure from without. The empire holds out no attractions to the commercial adventurer with limited means, says United States Consul General Skinner, who negotiated the commercial treaty with that country.

### No Need to Marry.

Miss Matilda Nitman frankly admits that she is an old maid and means to remain an old maid to the end of the chapter.

A friend recently asked her why she did not marry.

"Why should I?" Miss Nitman answered. "I have a dog that growls and a parrot that swears and a cat that stays out nights."—Brooklyn Eagle.

## The Depths of Space.

Looking Through the Universe Into the Blackness of Darkness Beyond.

One of the mooted questions of astronomy has been, whether the universe has bounds, or whether, beyond the last star near enough for its rays to reach us, the stupendous congeries of suns we call the universe extends on into infinity, but at such enormous distances as to be invisible to us. This question has been tentatively solved, and in favor of the first theory—that the universe is within definite bounds, while beyond is nothing but a black void—an abyss of unlighted space.

The investigations which lead astronomers to incline to this theory have been conducted at Lowe university, Echo Mountain, California. The observations of Sir David Gill on the parallax of Antares, a red double star in the constellation Scorpio, gives its distance from the earth as about 1,000,000,000,000,000 miles—one quadrillion, or 1,000 millions of millions of miles. Photometric observations on the light of this mighty double sun gives it a mass equal to that of 88,000 suns like ours.

It is believed that this enormous mass of matter is the result of the aggregation, presumably by attraction, of a vast number of stars—that is, suns, and their planetary attendants, if they possessed any—into the huge double sun, Antares. From the latter there is a wide region in the sky, extending from northeast to northwest, nearly void of stars. Those that remain are supposed to be so far this side of Antares as not to fall within the destructive force of his attraction.

Now this void place in the heavens is like a "hole in the sky." Viewed with a powerful telescope, it shows a background of unrelieved blackness. Where the sky is strewn with stars, the best instruments show a background of very faint pearl-white. What this may be, no one can tell. It may be that the universe is filled with tenuous nebular matter, as unsubstantial as the tail of a comet, but which reflects this exceedingly faint light. But this void space near Antares shows not a trace of this shimmer—nothing but the blackness of darkness.

Hence it is conjectured that here we have reached the boundary of the universe, and look across a quadrillion of miles, then into the wastes of unlighted space beyond.

There are other spaces in the sky which present the same phenomenon. The first one noted is the "coal-sack," which is in the Southern heavens, and hence invisible from this latitude. The Milky Way forks, and in this fork is an area of pitchy blackness, which the astronomers of a century ago named the "coal-sack." And it is to be noted that there are in that neighborhood areas which simply swarm with stars and nebulae. Not far away are the two so-called "Magellanic clouds," which to the eye look like detached fragments of the Milky Way. The larger of these, through a telescope, is resolved into an inconceivably rich mass of stars and nebulae, many of them globular; and these in turn, examined through an instrument of higher power, are resolved into clusters of glittering points, each a sun, with a background of nebular matter. Applying the same reasoning as in the case of Antares, the stars in that region have been aggregated into clusters, each containing myriads of suns; and the space so swept is that called the "coal-sack."

There are other, but smaller, regions which present the same appearance of loop-holes in the universe through which we look into the immensity of space. There are at least a hundred of these openings in the constellations of Sagittarius and Scorpio, but comparatively small. No doubt there are hundreds of others to be found, if systematic search were made with the best instruments at our command.

But if the attraction of gravitation is thus bringing together hundreds of suns to make one huge one, or clustering them together in compact systems, what will be the final result? This opens a wide field for conjecture. Every now and then a star flashes out where none had been observed before, or where a star of much smaller magnitude has been observed. These new stars present all the phenomena of conflagration. Under the spectroscope they show glowing gases. It is a plausible theory that two stars have fallen together, and the tremendous heat created by the impact gives the increased brightness.

Laplace's nebular hypothesis, to account for our own solar system, is that all the matter now composing the sun and all the planets was once a mass of glowing gas—a nebula, in fact; that this gradually cooled to a liquid; that by rotation the planets, including the earth, were thrown off successively, and that the sun is the central portion remaining. The process which appears to have taken place with Antares, for instance, seems to be the reverse of this—the coming together of suns with their possible planetary systems, with the evolution of intense heat. Perhaps the process of planet building went on after this cataclysm according to Laplace's hypothesis.

The shape of the visible universe has been much discussed by astronomers, from the day of the elder Herschel to the present time. It seems agreed that it is not globular, but in the shape of an irregular disc. We may then consider that the places in which these extraordinary black spaces are found—these peep-holes into the void of infinity—are at points when the limits of the universe are nearest to the earth. Those so far observed are in the north and the south. Whether observation will discover them in other directions has yet to be found out.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

## JAPANESE PAPER PLANT IN AMERICA

The cultivation of paper plants in Japan is a very important industry. As is well known, Japanese paper of various kinds is in demand throughout the world. Recently American and European manufacturers have been giving some attention to the possibility of producing from Japanese paper pulp some of the numberless useful articles and toys similar to those in vogue in the island empire. To that end, Japanese paper shrubs are to be planted in America and in the countries of southern Europe.

The United States department of agriculture, which recently sent experts to secure seeds of the mitsumata plants, is to make extensive experiments in growing this particularly valuable variety. It is believed that this shrub will thrive in Florida, Louisiana, in irrigated parts of Texas and the Colorado desert, and in some sections of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in California.

The yield of the mitsumata paper plant in Japan frequently amounts to 2,000 pounds of raw bark to the acre. The crude pulp is readily sold at 32 sen (16 cents) the pound. The seed alone are sometimes quoted at 3 yen ($1.50) the gallon. As many as 24,000 shrubs are grown on an acre.—Booklovers' Magazine.

## HIS LONG QUEST.

A few years ago a well known lawyer remitted in settlement of an account to the publisher of a paper in the west a two-dollar bill, which was returned with the brief statement:

"This note is counterfeit; please send another."

Two months passed before hearing from the lawyer again, when he apologized for the delay, saying:

"I have been unable until now to find another counterfeit two-dollar bill, but I hope the one now enclosed will suit, professing at the same time my inability to discover what the objection was to the other, which I thought as good a counterfeit as I ever saw."—Philadelphia Ledger

## ABSOLUTE PROOF.

Deafness, real or feigned, is the plea which serves oftenest as an excuse for evading jury duty. This is an incident which recently came within Judge Truax's experience:

An Irishman, who had received a jury notice, came to announce that he was ineligible on account of deafness.

"Can you prove you are deaf?" inquired the clerk who was enrolling the names.

Pat looked rather nonplussed for a moment, but as a band suddenly struck up a tune under the window his countenance brightened.

"Yis sor," he said. "Can ye hear that band out there?"

The clerk nodded.

"Well, thin—I can't," he announced triumphantly.—New York Times.

## A VEGETABLE WONDER.

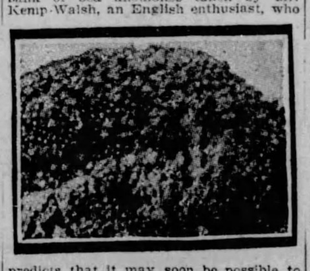
The welwitschia mirabilis is a wonder of the vegetable kingdom. It grows on the barren land of the western side of Africa, where rain is almost unknown and the only moisture is that from dews which fall at night. This plant was discovered in 1860 by Dr. Welwitsch, an eminent scientific traveler. The welwitschia is a tree which lives for many years, many specimens being estimated as more than 100 years old.

Every year of its life increases its size, yet it never grows higher. Rising just above the ground, this strange plant, looking like a rough round table, regularly enlarges by adding concentric layers to its circumference. The flat upper surface of the trunk is very hard and dark, resembling in color and texture the crust of an overbaked loaf. The trunk attains the size of from fourteen to eighteen feet in circumference, but is never more than a few inches above the ground.

The welwitschia is remarkable in the fact that it never loses its first two leaves and never gets any more. These leaves increase in size year after year until they attain the length of six or eight feet or more. They are flat and leathery, and frequently split into numerous straps.

## PHOTOGRAPHED UNDER WATER

It may puzzle you at first to determine just what this is. While the thing itself is highly interesting the fact is that the photograph is one of the most remarkable ever taken and was secured under unusual conditions. It is a picture of a bunk of sea anemones taken by Mr. Kenip-Walsh, an English enthusiast, who



predicts that it may soon be possible to determine the exact position of wrecks by photography, thus greatly facilitating the work of the diver. The picture here reproduced was taken by a camera lowered to the bed of the ocean. Of course at a great depth the light was not all that a photographer might desire, so the exposure was a long one. The results justified the pains taken by Mr. Kemp-Walsh.

## LUCK IN LETTER "B," BUT NOT IN "D."

A writer has discovered that many of the worst foes of the horticulturist begin with "w," and he instances worms, weevils, wind and others workers of wickedness. This suggests a question as to whether there is any natural grouping of good or evil things under particular letters.

Take "b," for example, and consider how many boons and blessings to mar begin with it. The baker, butcher and brewer bring him bread, beef and beer. For additional food he has bacon, black bass, beans, bloaters, broccoli, broth, bivalves, bananas, berries, biscuits, buns and butter. After a banquet of bonnesbouches he may bring out his 'baccy while he bestrides his bicycle. These are but a few of the beneficent things included under that blessed letter "b."

Now, as a contrast, take "d," and among the first words we think of are damp, dark, dreary, dank, dull, drowned, dismal, dirty, dusty, dastard, daft, ducked, dosed, dragged, doubtful, disgusted, doctor, diseased, doldrums, dungeons, depressed, despairing, dead, drunk, and so on, the very sound of which is enough to drive one into doleful dumps.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Vanity Reproved.

Gentleman (to burglar)—I say, what are you doing in my house?

Burglar (coolly)—Your house! Is it your house? I thought you only rented it.

Gentleman (quite taken aback)—Why, yes, but 'pon my word, of all——

Burglar—Well, don't you be so high and mighty, talkin' about your house, indeed. Good night.—London Tits-Bits.

## THE WORLD'S LARGEST HAMMER

This great hammer can strike a blow almost as powerful as that of the hammer of Thor. That Norse deity, however, found his favorite amusement in cleaving mountains, but this modern tool is made for a far more peaceful purpose. It is used in welding the parts of big guns at the arsenal at Woolwich, England. It scarcely gives a coherent idea to a layman to tell how many thousands of pounds is in the impact of this giant stroke, but it is much more interesting to know that the stroke which can crash or weld the hardest steel can also be so delicately regulated as to descend to a hair's breadth above any object without touching it.

## BUSINESS FARMERS.

### New Conditions That Keep Pace With the Period's Advance.

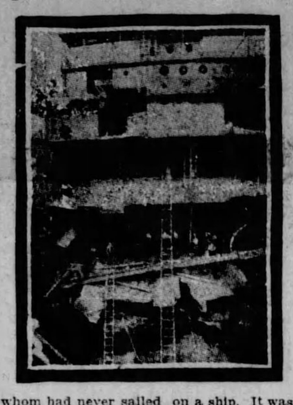
Most business men fail to realize how rapidly the American farmer is getting ahead in his strife for a higher standard of business principles as applied to farming. The American farmer today is as different from the farmer of 20 years ago as his son, who went to city business life at the same time, is different from the farmer now. There are reasons for the change, and it is important that advertisers using the agricultural press should clearly recognize and understand them. Perhaps the first and most potent reason is his prosperity. He has had what business men would call some good years. He has been paying off old mortgages and has had money left for improvements. Agricultural and other colleges have sent educated young men back to the farms of the elders. In other words the standard of intelligence of the farmer has been raised higher, proportionately, than probably any other calling.

The farmer sees more of the city and the city man more of the farmer than formerly. Each learns something for his good, each imbibes something of the characteristics of the other. At the county fairs the big pumpkin gives way to the best pumpkin; the general utility hog to the bacon or the lard hog. Good roads have induced him to ride in better carriages and drive better horses. His county institute and farmers' club have done as much for his crops and his pocketbook as his fertilizers. He has been imbued with his children's desire for knowledge, and the rural mail deliveries have given him the opportunity of getting it, of getting the news that interests him before it is worn out, and in time to use what is useful. He has become a business man. His farm papers are his professional literature, and he has them to cover all phases of farming; whether a specialist in dairying, poultry, stock raising or general farming there are able papers edited for his specialty. The farmers' wives and daughters, even more progressive, are readers and educators.

Farmers' telephone exchanges are becoming well established, and thousands of our farmers never leave home nowadays with a load of produce without having first inquired by 'phone the selling price. They sell for cash (the days of barter are gone), and as they sell they pay. They and their wives and daughters are buying in New York, San Francisco or wherever they can get what they want, instead of spending their all in the little village store. They buy nearly everything that others buy, and they buy by mail because they have no shops to tempt them.—Batten's Wedge.

## CROSS SECTION OF A SHIP

A sailor loves to splice rope, for the reason that he knows the art thoroughly and that the average landsman would sadly fall where he succeeds so easily. But the most difficult job in marine splicing was done by "landlubbers," some of



whom had never sailed on a ship. It was the splicing of the steamer Milwaukee in England some time ago. She had run aground, was got off, then cut in two, a new section added to increase her length, and then the three sections were neatly "spliced." It was a neat job for landsmen at that.

## MONKS WHO WEAR CURL PAPERS

The finest choir in the world is that of the Cathedral of Alexander Nevski in St. Petersburg, which is attached to a convent built in honor of the patron saint of Russia.

There are about 30 choristers, all of whom are monks, who have been chosen from among the best singers in the various monasteries throughout the country.

When, as sometimes happens, a specially good voice is found among the novices, the owner of it is sent to the monastery of Alexander Nevski, and there he receives as careful training as would be given to an opera singer. Afterward he remains at the monastery, and his sole duty consists in assisting at the music at the mass and at vespers.

When old age comes the monk retires with a pension.

The power and sweetness of some of the voices are perfectly marvelous, and it is stated that some of the members of the choir can break a thin glass into fragments by singing into it, so strong are the vibrations of their tones.

All the monks are vegetarians, and, in accordance with the rules of their church, they wear their hair long and never shave.

Unlike the generality of Russian monks, they are very fastidious about their appearance, and, indeed, are quite dandies in their way, actually putting their hair and beards into papers at night to make them curly and wavy.

## DID THE DOG UNDERSTAND?

Quite a remarkable story is told of a Newfoundland dog owned by a southern lady, which gives an entertaining illustration of the way that some dogs understand what is being said to them, or about them. This dog's name was Lion, and one day, when his mistress was entertaining a caller, Lion came rather timidly into the parlor and lying down upon the carpet, appeared to go to sleep. The conversation ran on, and the visitor finally said:

"What a handsome Newfoundland dog you have."

Lion opened one eye.

"Yes," said the mistress, "he is a very good dog and takes excellent care of the children". Lion opened the other eye and wagged his tail complacently to and fro on the carpet. "When the baby goes out he always goes with her and I feel sure that no harm can come to her," his mistress continued. Lion's tail thumped up and down violently on the carpet. "And he is so gentle to them all, and such a play mate and companion to them that we would not take $1,000 for him." Lion's tail now went up and down, to and fro, and round with great, undisguised glee. "But," said the mistress "Lion has one serious fault." Total subsidence of Lion's tail, together with the appearance of great concern on his face. "He will come in here with his dirty feet and lie down on the carpet when I have told him time and again that he mustn't do it."

At this point Lion would doubtless have remonstrated if he could, but, being speechless, he arose with an air of the utmost dejection and humiliation and slunk out of the room, with his finely exuberant tail totally crestfallen.

### Pigs in Clover.

The Winchester (Ky.) Democratc's society column contains interesting intelligence concerning a distinguished family:

"L. G. Pigg and wife visited near Mount Sterling Saturday and Sunday.

"John Pigg and family visited relatives at Rabbittown last Saturday and Sunday.

"Cora, little daughter of Tighiman Pigg, has been suffering with a stone bruise on her feet.

"Mr. Louis Pigg and family are visiting in Montgomery county this week."

## Abner Daniel

By WILL N. HARBEN.

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XX.

About a week after this transaction Rayburn Miller went to Atlanta on business for one of his clients, and while there he incidentally called at the offices of the Southern Land & Timber Co., hoping to meet Wilson and learn something about his immediate plans in regard to the new railroad. But he was informed that the president of the company had just gone to New York, and would not be back for a week.

Rayburn was waiting in the rotunda of the Kimball House for his train, which left at ten o'clock, when he ran across his friend, Captain Ralph Burton, of the Gate City Guards, a local military company.

"Glad to see you," said the young officer. "Did you run up for the ball?"

"What ball is that?" asked Miller. "I am at the first of it."

"Oh, we are giving one here in this house tonight," answered Burton, who was a handsome man of thirty-five, tall and erect, and appeared at his best in his close-fitting evening suit and light overcoat. "Come upstairs and I'll introduce you to a lot of strangers."

"Can't," Rayburn told him. "I've got to leave at ten o'clock.'

"Well, you've got a good hour yet," insisted the officer. "Come up on the next floor, where the orchestra is, anyway, and we can sit down and watch the crowd come in."

Miller complied, and they found seats on the spacious floor overlooking the thronged office. From where they sat they could look through several large drawing rooms into the ballroom beyond. Already a considerable number of people had assembled, and many couples were walking about, even quite near to the two young men.

"By George!" suddenly exclaimed Miller, as a couple passed them, "who is that stunning looking blonde; she walks like a queen."

"Where?" asked Burton, looking in the wrong direction.

"Why, there, with Charlie Penrose.'

"Oh, that one," said Burton, trying to think, "I know as well as I know anything, but her name has slipped my memory. Why, she's visiting the Bishops on Peachtree street—a Miss Bishop, that's it."

"Adele, little Adele? Impossible!" cried Rayburn, "and I've been thinking of her as a child all these years."

"So you know her?" said Captain Burton.

"Her brother is a chum of mine," explained Miller. "I haven't seen her since she went to Virginia to school, five years ago. I never would have recognized her in the world. My Lord! she's simply regal."

"I haven't had the pleasure of meeting her," said the captain; "but I've heard lots about her from the boys who go to Bishop's. They say she's remarkably clever, recites, you know, and takes off the plantation negro to perfection. She's a great favorite with Major Middleton, who doesn't often take to the frying size. She has been a big drawing card out at Bishop's ever since she came. The boys say the house overflows every evening. Are you going to speak to her?"

"If I get a good chance," said Rayburn, his eyes on the couple as they disappeared in the ballroom. "I don't like to go in looking like this, but she'd want to hear from home."

"Oh, I see," said Burton. "Well, you'd better try it before the grand march sweeps everything before it."

As Miller entered the ball room, Penrose was giving Adele a seat behind a cluster of palms, near the grand piano, around which the German orchestra was grouped. He went straight to her.

"You won't remember me, Miss Adele," he said, with a smile, "but I'm going to risk speaking to you, anyway."

She looked up from the bunch of flowers in her lap, and in a startled, eager sort of way, began to study his face.

"No, I do not," she said, flushing a little, and yet smiling agreeably.

"Well, I call that a good joke." Penrose broke in, with a laugh, as he greeted Miller with a familiar slap on the shoulder. "Why, Rayburn, on my word, she hasn't talked of anybody else for the last week, and here she——"

"You are not Rayburn Miller!" Adele exclaimed, and she stood up to give him her hand. "Yes, I have been talking of you, and it seems to me I have a thousand things to say, and oh, so many thanks!"

There was something in this impulsive greeting that gave Miller a delectable thrill all over.

"You were such a little thing the last time I saw you," he said, almost tenderly. "I declare, you have changed—so, so remarkably."

She nodded to Penrose, who was excusing himself, and then she said to Miller: "Are you going to dance tonight?"

He explained that he was obliged to take the train which left in a few minutes.

He saw her face actually fall with disappointment. The very genuineness of the expression pleased him inexplicably. "Then I must hurry," she said. "Would you mind talking to me a little while?"

"Nothing could possibly please me so much," said he. "Suppose we stroll around?"

She took his arm and he led her back to the rotunda overlooking the office.

"So you are Rayburn Miller!" she said looking at him wonderingly. "Do you know, I have pictured you in my mind many times since mother wrote me all about how you rescued us from ruin. Oh, Mr. Miller, I could not in a thousand years tell you how my heart filled with gratitude to you. My mother goes into the smallest details in her letters, and she described your every word and action during that transaction at your office. I could tell just where her eyes filled and her throat choked up by her quivering handwriting. I declare, I looked on you as a sort of king with unlimited power. If I were a man I'd rather use my brain to help suffering people than to be made President of the United States and be a mere figurehead. You must not think I am spoiled by all this glitter and parade down here. The truth is, I heartily despise it. I wanted to be at home so bad when I got that letter that cried myself to sleep."

"You must not forget that your brother conceived the plan," Miller protested, "and that I only——"

"Oh, yes; I know Alan thought of it," she interrupted, "but without your experience and firmness it would have remained in his dear old brain till the Lord knows when. The idea of their being in debt was slowly killing my father and mother, and you came to their relief just when they were unable to bear it any longer. I'm so glad you thought of borrowing that money."

Just then a young man, half a head shorter than Adele, came up hurriedly. "Oh, here you are," he exclaimed, in a gasp of relief. "I've been looking for you everywhere. This is mine, you know—the grand march. They are all ready."

Adele smiled pleasantly. "I hope you'll excuse me from it, Mr. Tedcastle," she said. "I've just met a friend from home; I want to talk with him, and——"

"But, Miss Bishop, I——"

"I asked you to please excuse me, Mr. Tedcastle." Miller saw her face harden, as if from the sneer of contempt that passed over it. "I hope it will not be necessary for me to explain my reasons in detail until I have a little more time at my disposal."

"Oh, certainly not, Miss Bishop," said the young man, red with anger, as he bowed himself away.

"What's society coming to?" Adele asked Miller, with a nervous little laugh. "Does a lady have to get down on her knees and beg men, little jumping-jacks, like that one, to excuse her, and put them into a good humor when she has good reason to change her mind about an engagement? That's a sort of slavery I don't intend to enter."

"You served him right," said Miller, who had himself resented the young man's impetuosity, and felt like slapping him for his impertinence.

Adele shrugged her fine shoulders. "Let's not waste any more time talking about him," she said. "I was going to tell you how happy you made them all. When I read mother's description of their return home that night—how she went round looking at each object and touching it, that she might realize it was hers again; and how father sat up till past midnight talking incessantly about it; and all the droll things Uncle Abner said, I cried and laughed by turns. I longed to see you, to tell you how I felt about what you did, and yet, now that I'm with you, all I say seems utterly weak and—inadequate."

"It seems wonderfully nice to me," Miller declared. "I don't deserve anything, and yet—well, I like to hear you talk." He laughed. "Whether I deserve it or not, I could listen to you for a week on a stretch."

In truth, Rayburn Miller had never in all his varied social career become so suddenly and startlingly interested in any woman. It all seemed like a dream, and a most delicious one—the gay assemblage, the intermittent strains of the music, the touch of the stately creature on his arm, the perfume of her flowers, her hair, her eyes! He suddenly felt fearful of the passage of time, the leaving of his train, the approach of some one to claim her attention. He could not explain the spell she had thrown on him. Was it because she was his friend's sister, and so astoundingly pretty, frank, and sensible, or could it be that—?

His train of thought was broken by the approach of Miss Ida Bishop, Adele's cousin, a rather plain girl, who, with her scrawny neck and scant hair—which rebelled against being made much of—would have appeared to better advantage in a street costume.

"Oh, Adele," she cried, reproachfully, "what do you mean? Do you know you have mortally offended Mr. Tedcastle? He had the march with you."

"And I asked him as a favor to excuse me from it," said Adele, simply. "I had just met Mr. Miller, who is to leave on an early train, and I wanted to talk to him about home. Have you been introduced? My cousin, Miss Bishop, Mr. Rayburn Miller."

Miss Bishop bowed indifferently, and looked as if she still saw no justification in the slight under question.

"I'm awfully sorry," she said, reprovingly. "Mr. Tedcastle has been as nice to you as he could be, and this is the way you show appreciation for it. I don't blame him for being mad, do you, Mr. Miller?"

"I'm afraid I'd be a prejudiced witness," he smiled, "benefiting as I am by the gentleman's discomfiture; but, really, I can't think that any circumstances could justify a man in pressing a lady to fill an engagement when she chooses not to do so for any reason of hers."

"I know you'd say that," said Adele. "If anybody has a right to be offended it is I, for the way he has acted without waiting for my full explanation."

"Oh, that is a high and mighty course that will do better for novels than real life," disagreed Miss Ida Bishop. "The young men are badly spoiled here, and if we want attention we've got to humor them."

"They shall not be spoiled by me," declared Adele. "Why," shrugging her shoulders, contemptuously, "if I had to run after them and bind up their bruises every time they fell down, I'd not appreciate their attentions. Besides, Mr. Tedcastle and his whole ilk actually put me to sleep. What do they talk about? Driving, pet dogs, flowers, candies, theatre-parties, and silly bosh, generally. Last Sunday Senator Hare dined at uncle's, and after dinner he and I were having really a wholesome sort of talk, and I was respecting myself—well, a little like I am now—when in trapsed 'Teddy's' with his hangers-on. Of course, I had to introduce them to the senator, and I felt like a fool, for he knew they were my 'company,' and it was impossible to keep them quiet. They went on with their baby talk, just as if Senator Hare were being given an intellectual treat. Of course, there are some grown-up men in Atlanta, but they are driven to the clubs by the swarms of little fellows. There comes Major Middleton, one of the old regime. He may ask me to dance with him. Now watch; if he does, I'll answer him just as I did Mr. Tedcastle, and you shall see how differently he will treat it."

The major, a handsome man of powerful physique and a great shock of curly, iron-gray hair, approached Adele, and with a low bow held out his hand.

"I'm after the next dance, my dear," he said. "You are one of the very few who ever dance with me, and I don't want to go home without it."

Adele smiled. "I'm very sorry, major," she said; "but I hope you'll excuse me this evening."

"Oh, that's all right, my dear child," he said. "No, don't explain. I know your reasons are all right. Go ahead and enjoy yourself in your own way."

"I won my bet," Adele laughed. "Major, I knew so well what you would say that I bet on it," and then she explained the situation.

"Tedcastle ought to be spanked," said the major, in his high-keyed voice. "A girl who had not rather hear from home than spin around with him ought not to have a home. I'm going to mine rather early tonight. I came only to show the boys how to make my famous Kentucky punch."

When the major and Miss Ida Bishop had gone and left them together, Adele looked over the railing at the big clock in the office. "We have only a few minutes longer—if you are to take that train," she said, regretfully.

"I never had as little interest in trains in my life," he said. And he meant it.

"Not in the trains on our new road?" she laughed.

"They are too far ahead to interfere with my comfort," he retorted. 'This one is a steam nightmare."

"I presume you really could not miss it?" Her long-lashed eyes were down.

He hesitated; the simple thought suggested by her thrilled him as he had never been thrilled before.

"Because," she added, "it would be so nice to have you come out tomorrow afternoon to tea, about four."

He drew out his watch and looked at it waveringly.

"I could send a night message," he said, finally. "I don't want to go, Miss Adele, I don't want to go at all."

"I don't want you to either," she said, softly. "It seems almost as if we are quite old friends. Isn't that strange?"

He restored his watch to his pocket. "I shall stay," he said, "and I shall call tomorrow afternoon."

Some one came for her a few minutes later, and he went down to the office and out into the street. He wanted to walk, to feel his body in action, keeping pace with his throbbing, bounding brain. His whole being was aflame with a fire which had never burned in him before.

"Alan's little sister!" he kept repeating to himself. "Little Adele—she's wonderful, wonderful! Perhaps she may be the woman. By George! she is—she is! A creature like that, with that soul full of appreciation for a man's best efforts, would lift a fellow to the highest rung on the ladder of human effort. Alan's little sister! And the idiot never told me, never intimated that she was—a goddess."

In his room at the hotel that night he slept little, his brain being so active with his new experience. He saw her the next afternoon alone over a dainty tea service of frazile china, in a Turkish corner in William Bishop's great, quiet house, and then proposed driving her the next day to the Driving Club. He remained a week, seeing her, under some pretext or other, every day during that time. Sometimes it was to call with her on friends of hers. Once it was to attend a barbecue given by Captain Burton at a club house in the country, and once he gave her and her cousin a luncheon at the Capitol City Club with a box at the matinee afterwards. He told himself that he had never lived before, and that, somehow, he was just beginning.

"No," he mused, as he sat in his train homeward bound, "I can't tell Alan. I simply couldn't do it, after all the rubbish I have crammed into him. Then she's his sister. I couldn't talk to him about her—not now, anyway."

XXI.

"I'm glad you got back," Rayburn's sister, Mrs. Lampson, said to him at breakfast the morning following his return on the midnight train. "We are having a glorious meeting at our church."

"Oh, is that so?" said the young man, sipping his coffee. "Who is conducting it?"

"Brother Maynell," answered Mrs. Lampson, enthusiastically, a tinge of color in her wan, thin face. "He's a traveling evangelist, who has been conducting revivals all over the south. It is really remarkable the interest he has stirred up. We are holding prayer meetings morning and afternoon, though only the ladies meet in the afternoon. I conducted the meeting yesterday."

"Oh, no; did you really? Why sis—"

"Don't begin to poke fun at me," said Mrs. Lampson. "I know I didn't do as well as some of the others, but I did the best I could, because I felt it was my duty."

"I was not going to make fun," said Miller, soothingly, "but it seems mighty strange to think of you standing up before all the rest, and—"

"It was not such a very hard thing to do," said the lady, who was older than her brother by ten years. She had gray hairs at her temples, and looked generally as if she needed out-door exercise and some diversion to draw her out of herself.

Rayburn helped himself to the deliciously browned, fried chicken, in its bed of cream gravy, and a hot puffy biscuit.

"And how does Mr. Lapsley, the regular preacher, like this innovation?" he questioned. "I reckon you all pay the new man a fee for stirring things up?"

"Yes; we agreed to give him two hundred dollars, half of which goes to an orphan asylum he is building. Oh, I don't think Brother Lapsley minds much, but of course it must affect him a little to see the great interest Brother Maynell has roused, and I suppose some are mean enough to think he could have done the same, if he had tried."

"No, it's clearly a case of a new broom," smiled Rayburn, buttering his biscuit. "Old Lap might get up there and groan and whine for a week, and not touch a mourner with a ten-foot pole. The other chap knows his business, and part of his business is not to stay long enough to wear out his pet phrases or exhaust his rockets. I'm sorry for Lapsley; he's paid a regular salary, and is not good for any other sort of work, and this shows him up unfairly. In the long run, I believe he'll get as many into the church as the other man, and they will be more apt to stick. Sister, that's the trouble with these tin-pan revivals. The biggest converts blackslide. I reckon you are working over old material now."

Mrs. Lampson frowned and her lip stiffened.

"I don't like your tone in speaking of such things," she said. "Indeed, Rayburn, I have been deeply mortified in the last week by some remarks that have been made about you. I didn't intend to mention them, but you make me do it."

"Oh, I knew they wouldn't let me rest," said Miller; "they never do in their annual shake-ups."

"Brother, you are looked on by nearly all religious workers in town as a dangerous young man—I mean dangerous to the boys who are just growing up, because they all regard you as a sort of standard to shape their conduct by. They see you going to balls and dances and playing cards, and they think it is smart and will not be interested in our meetings. They see that you live and seem to prosper under it, and they follow in your footsteps. I am afraid you don't realize the awful example you are setting. Brother Maynell has heard of you and asked me about you the other day. Some people think you have been in Atlanta all this time to avoid the meeting."

"I didn't know it was going on," said Miller, testily. "I assure you I never run from a thing like that. The best thing to do is to add fuel to the fire—it burns out quicker."

"Well, you will go out to meeting, won't you?" insisted the sweet-voiced woman. "You won't have them all thinking you have no respect for the religion of our father and mother—will you?"

Rayburn squirmed under this close fire.

"I shall go occasionally when there is preaching," he said, reluctantly. "I would be out of place at one of the—the knock-down and drag-out shouting-bees." Then, seeing her look of horror at the words which had unthoughtedly glided from his lips, he strove to make amends. "Oh, sister, do—do be reasonable, and look at it from my point of view. I don't believe that's the way to serve God or beautify the world. I believe in being happy in one's own way, just so that you don't tread on the rights of other people."

"Bat," said Mrs. Lampson, her eyes flashing, "you are treading on the rights of others. They are trying to save the souls of the rising generation in the community, and you and your social set use your influence in the other direction."

"But what about the rights of my social set, if you want to call it by that name?" Miller retorted, warmly. "We have the right to enjoy ourselves in our way, just as you have in yours. We don't interfere—we never ask you to close up shop so we can have a dance or a picnic, but you do. If we dare give a party while some revivalist is filling his pockets in town the revivalist jumps on us publicly and holds us up as examples of headlong plungers into fiery ruin. There is not a bit of justice or human liberty in that, and you'll never reach a certain element till you quit such a course. Last year one of the preachers in this town declared in the pulpit that a girl could not be pure and dance a round dance. It raised the very devil in the hearts of the young men, who knew he was a dirty liar, and they got up as many dances out of spite as they possibly could. In fact, some of them came near knocking the preacher down on the street. I am a conservative sort of fellow, but I secretly wished that somebody would slug that man in the jaw."

"I'm really afraid you are worse than ever," sighed Mrs. Lampson. "I don't know what to do with you." She laughed good-naturedly as she rose and stood behind his chair, touching his head tenderly. "It really does make me rather mad," she confessed, "to hear them making you out such a bad stripe when I know what a wonderful man you really are for your age. I really believe some of them are jealous of your success and standing, but I do want you to be more religious."

When Miller reached his office about ten o'clock and had opened the door he noticed that Craig's bank on the corner across the street was still closed. It was an unusual occurrence at that hour and it riveted Miller's attention. Few people were on the street, and none of them seemed to have noticed it. The church bell in the next block was ringing for the revivalist's prayer-meeting, and Miller saw the merchants and lawyers hurrying by on their way to worship. Miller stood in his front door and bowed to them as they passed. Trabue hustled out of his office, pulling the door to with a jerk.

"Prayer-meeting?" he asked, glancing at Miller.

"No, not today," answered Miller; "got some writing to do."

"That's preacher's a hummer," said the old lawyer. "I've never seen his equal. He'd 'a' made a bang-up criminal lawyer. Why, they say old Joe Murphy's converted—got out of his bed at midnight and went to Tim Slocum's house to get 'im to pray for 'im. He's denied that was a God all his

circulate ill reports agin a good member of the church."

Miller bit his lip and an unpleasant thrill passed over him as Trabue walked on. "Twenty-five thousand," he thought, "is no small amount. It would tempt five men out of ten if they were inclined to go wrong, and were in a tight."

The grocer was looking at him steadily. "You bank thar, don't you?" he asked.

Miller nodded: "But I happen to have no money there right now. I made a deposit at the other bank yesterday."

"Suspicious, heigh? Now jest a little, wasn't you?" The grocer now spoke with undisguised uneasiness.

"Not at all," replied the lawyer. "I was doing some business for the other bank, and felt that I ought to favor them by my cash deposits."

"You don't think thar's anything the matter, do you?" asked the grocer, his face still hardening.

"I think Craig is acting queerly—very queerly for a banker," was Miller's slow reply. "He has always been most particular to open up early and—"

"Hello," cried out a cheery voice, that of the middle-aged proprietor of the Darley Flouring Mills, emerging from Barnett's store. "I see you fellows have your eye on Craig's front. If he was a drinking man we might suspicion he'd been on a tear last night, wouldn't we?"

"It looks mighty shaky to me," retorted the grocer, growing more excited. "I'm goin' over there an' try that door again. A man 'at has my money can't attract the attention Craig has an' me say nothin'."

The miller pulled his little tuft of gray beard and winked at Rayburn.

"You been scarin' Barnett," he said, with a tentative inflection. "He's easily rattled. By-the-way, now that I think of it, it does seem to me I heard some of the Methodists talkin' about reproving Craig an' Winship for speculatin' in grain and cotton. I know they've been dabblin' in it, for Craig got my market reports. He's been dealin' with a bucket-shop in Atlanta."

"I'm going over there," said Miller, abruptly, and he hurried across in the wake of the big grocer. The miller followed him. On the other side of the street several people were curiously watching the bank door, and when Barnett went to it and grasped the handle and began to shake it vigorously they crossed over to him.

"What's wrong?" said a dealer in fruits, a short, thick-set man with a florid face; but Barnett's only reply was another furious shaking of the door.

"Why, man, what's got into you?" protested the fruit dealer, in a rising tone of astonishmen. "Do you intend to break that door down?"

"I will if that infernal skunk don't open it an' give me my money," said Barnett, who was now red in the face and almost foaming at the mouth. "He's back in thar, an' he knows it's past openin' time. By gum! I know more'n I'm goin' to tell right now."

This was followed by another rattling of the door, and the grocer's enormous weight, like a battering ram, was thrown against the heavy walnut shutter.

"Open up, I say—open up in thar!" yelled the grocer, in a voice hoarse with passion and suspense.

A dozen men were now grouped around the doorway. Barnett released the handle and stood facing them.

"Somethin's rotten in Denmark," he panted. "Believe me or not, fellows, I know a thing or two. This bank's in a bad fix."

A thrill of horror shot through Miller. The words had the ring of conviction. Alan Bishop's money was in bad hands if it was there at all. Suddenly he saw a white, trembling hand fumbling with the lower part of the close-drawn window-shade, as if some one were about to raise it; but the shade remained down, the interior still obscured. It struck Miller as being a sudden impulse, defeated by fear of violence. There was a pause. Then the storm broke again. About fifty men had assembled, all wild to know what was wrong. Miller elbowed his way to the door and stood on the step, slightly raised above the others. Barnett by his side. "Let me speak to him," he said, pacifically. Barnett yielded doggedly, and Rayburn put his lips to the crack between the two folding doors.

"Mr. Craig!" he called out—"Mr. Craig!"

There was no reply, but Rayburn heard the rustling of paper on the inside near the crack against which his ear was pressed, and then the edge of a sheet of writing paper was slowly shoved through. Rayburn grasped it, lifting it above a dozen outstretched hands.

"Hold on!" he cried, authoritatively. "I'll read it."

The silence of the grave fell on the crowd as the young man began to read.

"Friends and citizens," the note ran, "Winshop has absconded with every dollar in the vaults, except about two hundred dollars in my small safe. He has been gone two days, I thought on a visit to his kinfolks. I have just discovered the loss. I'm completely ruined, and am now trying to make out a report of my condition. Have mercy on an old man."

Rayburn's face was as white as that of a corpse. The paper dropped from his hand and he stepped down into the crowd. He was himself no loser, but the Bishops had lost their all. How could he break the news to them? Presently he began to hope faintly that old Bishop might, within the last week, have drawn out at least part of the money, but that hope was soon discarded, for he remembered that the old man was waiting to invest the greater part of the deposit in some Shoal Creek Cotton Mill stock which had been promised him in a few weeks. No, the hope was groundless. Alan, his father, Mrs. Bishop, and—Adele—

Miller's heart sank down into the very ooze of despair. All that he had done for Adele's people, and which had roused her deepest, tenderest gratitude, was swept away. What would she think now?

To Be Continued.)

## HIS WAYSIDE SERMON.

I.

Looky how de rich man go
Always in a hurry!
But, thank de Lawd, I des so po'
I ain't got time ter worry!

II.

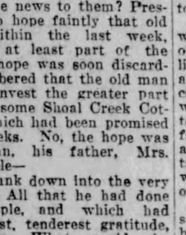
Don't keer how de river run—
How de wind is blowin',
Des de same in rain en sun,
Reapin' time en sowin'!

III.

Here de lesson fer de time—
True enough fer all, suh:
Ef you ain't got fur ter climb,
Won't have fur ter fall, suh!
—Atlanta Constitution.


# I Cure Women

**OF FEMALE DISEASE AND PILES**



**I Will Cure You So That You Should Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.**

**To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.**

I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.


## 'Thumbs' and Ithuriel

**Elizabeth Ayres**

The appearance of the elderly man and woman turned their romance into comedy, for he was so very tall and narrow and she was so very short and stout, but when one remembered their long time of patient waiting, their constancy through years which, in passing, stole away their youth and robbed them of its buoyancy, the comedy changed to pathos.

Perhaps though, after all, while they had missed some of the happiness of life, they had escaped some of its sorrows, and, perhaps, too, though the reward of their constancy was late in coming, its long delay may have made the realization sweeter.

The scene of their life-time romance was a prosaic looking place. It was a two-story frame house which had never worn a coat of paint within the memory of the oldest resident of the region. Seasoned by the sun, which had shone upon it, by the winds which had blown around it, by the storms which had beaten against it, its boards had assumed a rugged grayness which seemingly defied the elements and decay. It stood in a grove of magnificent maples which were saplings when the house was built, and now grown to great height and girth, gave it gracious shelter.

The history of the place was the history of the ordinary American farm house. Since its building it had been the home of one family. There had been births and deaths and marriages within its walls, but on the whole, the lives of those who had lived there had been dull and uneventful, and well ordered. It was not a place of tumultuous emotions, and even the romance it had known was extremely calm and decorously conducted.

The heroine of the romance was "Thumbs." From her childhood this last daughter of the house was known as "Thumbs," a nickname given her by some rural wit because of her unusually short stature and roly-poly dimensions. Even in the freshness of youth, Thumbs could never have laid claim to beauty. She had a broad, good-humored face, generously sprinkled with the freckles that sometimes seem to be the natural accompaniments of the dry, sandy hair with which her head was covered. Her eyes were vaguely blue and her features indefinite, but she was thoroughly and wholesomely good in disposition and conduct.

Thumbs lived alone in the old place with her father. He was a shrewd farmer who guarded closely his daughter and his dollars, and he possessed the inherent pride of family of those who have for generations been holders of one soil. He had prospered in the world, and knowing well Thumbs' lack of beauty and charm, he discouraged the few country swains who showed themselves disposed to bestow their attentions upon his daughter.

He cared for the girl greatly, and he appreciated her worth, but he was firm in his conviction that she could not arouse disinterested affection. She must live according to his rule, and when he should die, her reward should come with the undivided possession of his money. He had Thumbs' life mapped out and arranged to his satisfaction when his plan received a shock that uprooted its foundation, as frequently happens to those who attempt to order the lives of others.

Thumbs fell stubbornly in love, and to make matters worse, she fell in love with her father's "hired man," Ithuriel Saxton. In his way, Ithuriel was as great a jest of nature as was Thumbs. He was long and lean and lank, with a long, lean jaw, and a sallow skin several sizes too large for his face. The top of Thumbs' head reached but little above his elbow.

The average "hired man" in the country is seldom looked upon as a servant and lives on terms of equality with the family, so Ithuriel saw no harm in courting the daughter of his employer, especially since Thumbs showed open liking for his society. Her father was at first unobserving. In his mind such a condition was utterly outside the range of possibility, but when he came to know the real state of affairs, he arose in his might and pronounced his ultimatum.

The truth of it was he did not want Thumbs to marry, and certainly not to so far forget her position as to wed with the "hired man." He made known to the culprits his view of the matter in language more forceful than elegant, and unmistakable in its meaning. Thumbs ventured a timid protest.

"But father," she said, "Ithuriel wouldn't be a hired man if I should marry him."

Her father scoffed at her logic.

"I won't take a son-in-law to raise, least of all my hired man," he told her.

His pride when aroused burned fiercely, and Thumbs, submissive by nature, outwardly obeyed his decision, though inwardly she was filled with a dogged determination to cling to Ithuriel so long as they both should live. She and Ithuriel confided as much to each other, and, feeling hopeful that some time, some way, they should be married, in their undemonstrative way, took much comfort in the close companionship which was allowed to continue without interruption.

Thumbs' father had spoken, and that was enough. His daughter had never disobeyed him and he knew she was not likely to do so now, though the influence and interest had come into her life which commonly work surprising changes in a woman's character, especially if the interest and influence are opposed. The farmer, being a just, though a self-opinionated man, unwavering in his decisions, retained Ithuriel in his employ because he was an excellent workman and worthy of his hire.

So, after this little upheaval, matters settled into their accustomed groove. It became an understood thing abroad that Ithuriel and Thumbs were "keeping company," with little hope of ultimate matrimony unless the "old man" should die. Thumbs was too dutiful a daughter to harbor such a thought and the seasons multiplied until "Jacob" had served twenty-eight years for his "Rachel," and then, the old farmer, rugged as an oak and seemingly unassailable to life's ills, went the way of all flesh, leaving his daughter his money and her belated freedom.

Thumbs and Ithuriel were facing the sunset of their days, but neither had wavered in allegiance to the other. Thumbs, never having known beauty, was spared the anguish of its fading and was little changed. Her squat figure had broadened and had "settled," and her dull, sandy hair had turned to a duller gray, but these changes were not marked.

Ithuriel, always long and lank, had become still more elongated and loose-skinned with the passing years. He stooped from his shoulders, a habit contracted from his effort to come within speaking distance of Thumbs, but having lived slowly and calmly, time had treated them kindly.

After the one who had stood between them for so many years was decorously dead and buried, as a matter of course they returned to the old house to resume an existence which death had but temporarily interrupted. Thumbs had not awakened to the possibility of any different manner of living. Her habit of obedience to her father was still strong upon her, even though he was in his grave. Ithuriel realized their release from bondage and intended that their long engagement should end with marriage. He waited a few days to allow Thumbs to get accustomed to the new conditions and then he spoke.

"Mahala," he said—Thumbs' baptismal name was Mahala and Ithuriel had never called her by the other—"don't you think we've been engaged long enough to get married? It's twenty-eight years next week since we began, Mahala. We ought to know our own minds by this time."

Thumbs gasped as if the unexpected had happened.

"Oh Ithuriel!" she exclaimed. "How can we? Father felt to the last just as he always had. He would rise and walk if we should get married."

"There's no reason for me being a hired man any longer. I've laid by considerable. I don't need to touch a cent of your father's money and I won't, and I don't need to be a hired man," Ithuriel asserted, straightening his bent shoulders proudly.

Thumbs gasped still more at this new phase of character in the mild-mannered Ithuriel. She shivered and looked over her shoulder as if expecting to see the stern presence of her father in his accustomed chair. She could hear his voice forbidding their marriage. She could not bring herself to fly in the face of the dead by such defiance of his wishes.

"I don't dare, Ithuriel," she wailed. "I just don't dare. Father would rise and walk."

"If you won't marry me, Mahala, I'm the one that'll rise and walk," Ithuriel answered with grim humor. "Folks will begin to talk if we live on this way together when there's no reason why we can't marry."

Thumbs blushed scarlet at the suggestion that scandal might touch her name, and the red mounted even to Ithuriel's leathery cheek. His plain speaking came as a rude tearing asunder of the decorous reserve that had always existed between them, and Thumbs suffered an agony of shyness. She had no speech or voice with which to give him answer.

Ithuriel, always a man of few words, could think of nothing more to say and waited in silence. He waited in vain for so many moments that at length he got reluctantly to his feet and started to go away.

"Well, Mahala," he said, despondently, "seeing that you feel as you do, there's nothing left to me but to go. I—I—must be going," he concluded awkwardly, lingering on his steps.

Thumbs looked up with wonder painted on her face. "Why, where are you going, Ithuriel?" she cried. "There isn't any place for you to go to!"

"I don't know, Guess I can find a boarding house somewhere," he answered, beginning to move more briskly.

The fabric of Thumbs' whole existence was falling to ruin. It was hard to adjust herself to changes, and life without Ithuriel was impossible.

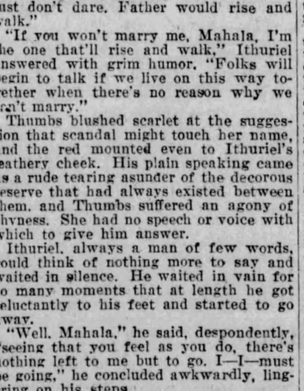
"Oh, Ithuriel," she cried desperately, shaken for the once out of her reserve, "don't go, I can't live without you!"

"And I can't live without you, Mahala," Ithuriel returned, coming to stand by her side.

And so they were soon married, and, while the incongruity of their appearance turned their romance into a comedy, after all it held a strain of pathos when one remembered their long years of patient waiting and constancy.

## A ROCKING TEMPLE.

Rocking stones have given distinction to several localities in the United States, but so far they have served no utility other than interesting curious visitors. But the strangest use to which one of the stones has been put is in Burmah. The Cheyto pagoda is built upon a huge rocking stone poised on another at a height of two thousand feet. The shrine



is annually visited by thousands of Buddhist pilgrims. It is probably the oddest place of worship in the world so far as location is concerned, but if it was in the practical, money-making west it is not unlikely that it would serve as a show at some seaside.

## BELATED KEARSARGE MEDAL OF HONOR

John Hayes, of Muscoda, Grant county, Wis., wrote to the navy department the other day that he had heard recently that a general order issued December 31, 1864, directed that a medal of honor be awarded to "John Hayes," coxswain, for personal bravery on the Kearsarge in that vessel's successful action with the confederate cruiser Alabama off Cherbourg, France, in the civil war.

"Now, sir," said the writer, "I was the only John Hayes on board the Kearsarge at that time, but I have never received a medal."

He said also that he was nearly 72 years old and unable to work, but received a pension of $12 a month. He enclosed his enlistment and discharge papers, and with these to help them, the navy department officials identified the John Hayes, of Muscoda, with the "John Hayes" of the Kearsarge.

They found the medal too, its once bright ribbon faded and its metal tarnished. The medal was mailed to Hayes. In the letter of transmittal he was told that $100 went with the medal, and that he could get the money by making formal application for it.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

## Not Born Yesterday.

Zanesville Times-Record.

Colonel Daniel Lamont, who has been lying low for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination of New York for many years, waiting for the right time, and who has been prominently mentioned as a probable candidate this year, has finally declared that he will not become a candidate for nomination. Colonel Lamont has evidently sized up the situation, and decided that the right time has not yet come—for a Democratic victory in New York.


## HOW TO WIN A HUSBAND.

Woman's sphere in this 20th century is not limited any more than is man's. She can occupy almost any business position or profession, and yet the popular view of womanhood is that she best fits the position of wife and mother and head of the household. Every girl should know her heart and also know that her womanly system is equal to the strain of marriage. If a girl is nervous and irritable ten chances to one it is due to some trouble peculiar to womanhood.

Cupid has no place in a girl's heart if she is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down, worn out for no reason that she can think of. The weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes are only symptoms. Go to the source of the trouble and correct the irregularity. Stop the drains on the womanly system and the other symptoms will disappear. This can be done easily and intelligently. So sure of it is the World's Dispensary Medical Association, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they offer $500 reward for women who cannot be cured of leucorrhea, female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of the womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

"Your 'Favorite Prescription' cured me of ulceration and inflammation, from which I suffered for many years," writes Mrs. Delphia Wheaton, President Santa Barbara Lawn Tennis Club, Arlington Hotel, Santa Barbara, Calif. "Health was completely broken down when I began its use and I was in dreadful pain most of the time, but ten bottles cured me."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.


## FORESTRY AND FLOODS

### Tree Planting to Prevent Kansas Washouts.

That a farmer owning 160 acres of land worth $200 an acre might, through neglect of the elementary principles of forestry, become a bankrupt in a night, the owner of 100 acres of absolutely worthless land, would hardly occur to the eastern banker who was asked to carry a first mortgage loan on such a property. But precisely that did occur to a farmer in the valley of the Kansas river a year ago, and numerous instances almost as remarkable might be cited to show the danger incurred by the neglect of ordinary precautions on the part of those whose property is in the fertile valleys of the country. Nor is this danger confined to the west.

After the great Kansas river flood of a year ago, the bureau of forestry sent an expert forester, George L. Clothier, to make an examination of the flooded area, to be followed by such recommendations as the conditions might suggest. So strikingly was the danger incurred by neglecting the injunctions of the foresters illustrated that the bureau has now concluded to publish a bulletin on the subject, that all may profit by the unfortunate experience of the Kansas farmers.

The valley of the Kansas is remarkably fertile, the alluvial soil consisting, no doubt, largely of silt deposited by previous, perhaps prehistoric, floods, and its market value ranges from $100 to $250 an acre. Its character, on the other hand, renders it the more susceptible to damage by flooding. The total property damage resulting from the flood of 1903 is estimated at $20,000,000, in addition to which upward of 100 lives were lost.

Until a year ago the valley of the Kaw was as fertile as any on this continent. For centuries, the strips of woodland along the banks of the river bed impeded the rush of overflows, and the silt that built up the rich land had been precipitated. But under agriculture the trees were gradually cut down, in many cases right to the water's edge. The result was inevitable. In its natural course the river runs rather slowly and with many windings through its flat meadows. But when overflowed the water swept straight down the valley. Unimpeded by trees, it increased its velocity, in some places cutting for itself new channels, and for almost the whole 120 miles of the valley not only deeply eroded the river banks, but played havoc with the valuable farm lands.

In some places the rich soil was cut away to the barren sands or gravels; in others coarse sand was laid six and eight feet deep over the fields; in still other places great holes were gouged out and lakes formed acres in extent. Of the 250,000 acres of remarkably fertile lands, worth from $100 to $250 an acre, which the valley contained, 10,000 acres were completely destroyed for agricultural purposes, 10,000 acres more were damaged 50 per cent of their values, and the whole area was greatly depreciated in value owing to the general sense of uncertainty as to the future. That these fears for the future were well founded the repetition of the disaster this year makes sufficiently plain.

The bureau of forestry has devised systems of tree planting for the river banks, the sand covered lands and the deeply eroded lands. The object of the first is to prevent washing of the banks, to protect the whole area from the full force of floods, and in time of overflow to check the tendency to gully and cut new channels. The last two systems of planting are for ultimately reclaiming the now destroyed lands, the making of them productive in the meantime a valuable wood product while the work of reclamation is going on.

The sanded lands are now useless for crops, but will grow cottonwood, which twenty years hence will make valuable saw logs. In the meantime the trees will help reclaim the land for field crops. This they will do partly by the fertilizing effect of the decaying forest litter. But should the flood waters return again the timber would be in a position to render much greater service. Examination of the area affected a year ago shows strikingly that where protective swaths of cottonwood checked the rush of the current the land beyond was generally covered not with sand, but with silt, and is often, if anything, more fertile than before. With extensive planting of forest trees another flood would undoubtedly bring back at once to fertility much of the land which has now been made barren.

The lower part of the Kansas valley was devoted chiefly to the production of potatoes. Crops of from 300 to 400 bushels to the acre were not uncommon before the flood. Thousands of acres of potato fields were buried from two to six feet beneath coarse river sand, causing the farmers to abandon much of this land. Of the 1,000 acres of once valuable sweet potato land in one body near Wamego, Kan., only thirty-five acres were cultivated last year after the flood, and this is probably all that will be fit to cultivate for many years to come.—New York Tribune.

## Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publisher, not us:

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

Among English Inns is a pleasant account of sight-seeing in rural England, written by Josephine Tozier. Interesting tales concerning the ancient towns and edifices, sketches of people with "peculiarities" encountered in the journeyings, together with profuse illustrations, comprise an entertaining story of a "joyously conducted" pilgrimage through a storied land. Aside from its entertaining qualities the book has a practical value in the information it gives concerning journeying in rural England.

A little book having for its title the simple word Poems, is a volume of verse written by Eugene Barry. For the most part it is the west which has been the land of the poet's dreams, and his verses are principally of the plains and prairies, of the trapper and the camp fire, though there are several miscellaneous poems which give the collection variety.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:

The Republican Party, by Francis Curtis. This is a handsome two volume work which gives a complete and comprehensive history of the Republican party down to the present year. The work is sane and temperate in tone, and, after giving the salient points of the origin and rise of the Republican party, leaves the reader to draw his own conclusion. There is a foreword by Roosevelt, and, in addition to the author's preface, there are introductions by J. G. Cannon, speaker of the house, and Senator W. P. Frye. A fine portrait of Lincoln is the frontispiece.

Wall Street and the Country is a volume of essays by Charles A. Conant, who endeavors to make a study of recent financial tendencies, with the idea of removing misapprehensions which to a great extent exist in the public mind concerning modern financial methods as practiced by the stock exchanges, the financiers and the industrial combinations.

Another of the latest publications is Dennis McGrath—Autocrat, a collection of short stories written by Edward Porter. The narratives are described as horseless tales, which means that the automobile plays a conspicuous part in their composition. Amos Small, the asphalt king, is the "type" who dominates this group of clever and amusing stories. The book is published by Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston.

There are many people who enjoy a story told in the latest and most spectacular slang, and to this element will appeal a recent publication called Happy Thoughts, by Clifton Arey Fox. It is a gay looking little book, containing a series of letters relating "the experiences of one who left his happy home to play a lone hand in the game of life." There are several illustrations which fit the book, and those who revel in the Billy Baxter-John Henry style of fun will be sure to find a like enjoyment in these confessions of Cliff, one of the "good fellows." The book is published by the Colburn Publishing Co., Chicago.

Homophonic Vocabulary. A volume containing a homophonic vocabulary in ten languages has been compiled by Charles B. Waite for the purpose of assisting in the forming of a universal language. According to his idea the first step toward a universal language should be a common language based upon words already in common use, and in order to further this plan, he has prepared a vocabulary from ten languages which shows how many words are commonly used by the English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish-Norwegian, Swedish and Russian people. From these various tongues Mr. Waite has taken over 2,000 words, having a like sound and a like signification, and has arranged them in a convenient form for study. C. V. Waite & Co., Chicago, are the publishers.

## ORIGIN OF MARRIAGE CUSTOM

Centuries ago, nay, thousands of years ago, throwing a shoe was one of the means employed to indicate ownership.

When a piece of land was purchased or given to one, or a man acquired ownership of a house, a cow or took unto himself a wife, it was the established custom to cast a shoe over the land, the building, the animal or the woman, thus asserting to the world that he had acquired all rights of ownership.

The custom is mentioned in several places in the Bible, but the only instance I can specifically recall to mind just now is in Psalms, lx:8, where the phrase, "Over Edom will I cast out my shoe," is employed to mean that by this method will ownership be assured.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## TOURIST DEMAND FOR EAGLES

### Foreign Visitors to St. Louis Exposition Buying Our Coin Abroad.

Tentative arrangements by leading institutions to export American gold coin to London this week, accompanied by intimations that the Bank of England would be willing to accept eagles on an attractive basis, or at such rates as would yield a moderate profit to the shippers, directs attention to a very interesting demand that has arisen for our coin abroad in connection with the requirements of foreign visitors to the St. Louis exposition. While this inquiry has not yet reached large proportions, it is believed in foreign banking circles that several million dollars in American eagles could be quickly absorbed on the other side within the next few weeks if bankers there were able to supply tourists with all the pocket money required. The fact that eagles so used need not be full weight, relieves bankers here from having to furnish perfect coin, although in cases where such transactions are governed by the customary export requirements, the usual standards have to be complied with.

The Bank of England is ordinarily called on by private bankers to supply them with American coin, and the fact that the demand for eagles has been heavier this year is accounted for in exchange circles by the unexpectedly heavy tourist requirements. Considered purely at their bullion value eagles newly coined would be worth considerably less than par gold. This week the price offered abroad for American eagles has been slightly more advantageous than usual, although the quoted rates have remained unchanged.

In speaking of the foreign inquiry for American coin, an exchange expert pointed out this week that the demand did not affect the market for letters of credit, having reference only to supplies of hand-to-hand money. He added: "Those who have traveled much know the advantage of arranging for a liberal amount of pocket money before starting—that is, money of the country which they intend to visit. This saves them a good deal of trouble after arrival. There is a popular notion that they will receive better treatment at home in making exchange of domestic money for foreign funds. This may be untrue, for in cases where people have to pay more for exchange the excess is only trifling. The convenience of having the coin of the country in one's pocket when he reaches his destination is the main consideration. It is probable that the supply of American gold in London and Paris vaults has been considerably reduced by reason of the larger flow of travel this way."—New York Post.

## WHY OUR ATHLETES WON

The Yale and Harvard University athlete no longer wears long hair parted down the middle. Relieved of this artistic burden he easily beats the men of Cambridge and Oxford. I heartily congratulate the men of Yale and Harvard on their victory in the sports at the Queen's club. There was no element of luck about it. They thoroughly deserved their win just as much as the Oxford and Cambridge men deserved defeat. I make absolutely no excuse for their defeat. In any comments that I may make on the performances it must not be considered that I wish in any sense to derogate from the merits of the Americans' success. The Americans were beautifully trained and capable of getting the last ounce out of themselves in each event, even in those in which they were outclassed. The Englishmen, on the other hand, just lacked that finish, and, as I anticipated, suffered from want of sufficient racing experience. Indeed in the long distance running our men were distinctly disappointing. Apparently they had tried to do in a month what ought to have taken a couple of months. They had only trained for a month.—London Truth.

## HE KNOWS BETTER NOW.

She had a dimple in her cheek,
And I was lost in admiration.
The thing, I know, is not unique,
And in some people's estimation
A mere depression of the skin,
A sort of inverse of a pimple;
But, all the same, I can't begin
To tell you how I loved that dimple.

I loved to watch the lady smile;
It was supreme, the satisfaction
With which I looked upon her while
Her dimpled cheek got into action;
I never knew what things she wore,
What frock or hat or hood or wimple,
I was contented to adore
Her fascinating little dimple.

Alas! in course of time I learned
That cozy resting place for Cupid
Had been into the muscle burned
Or cut—which I consider stupid.
It caught me fairly, that I own,
But now I'm not so young or simple
And dermatologists have shown
Me how a girl can get a dimple.
—Chicago News.

## FAMOUS MARRIAGE CHEST

The pride of a European bride is her wedding chest. From the day of the girl's birth until the morning of her wedding her mother has been preparing the contents of this chest. All sorts of fine stuffs have been carefully packed away

in view of the wedding that was sure to come, and linen enough to last almost a lifetime is packed within its depths, for no European girl must go to her husband undowered.

Some of the chests are marvels of fine carving, for the family has as much pride in the chest as in its contents. The illustration shows one from the Cluny Museum, in Paris, that is hundreds of years old. It is of vast proportions and covered with a variety of designs representing cherubs, rams' heads and human figures. In India some of the marriage chests are made of precious woods, inlaid with ivory and pearl and lined with sandal wood.


**FENCE!** STRONGEST MADE. Bull Strong. Chicken-Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 216 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.


## HISTORY OF CAMEOS.

### Shells, Eggs and Stones Used Before Onyx Was Known.

An interesting lecture was recently delivered by Mr. Cyril Davenport at the Royal Institution, London, dealing with the beautiful handicraft dating from Ptolemaic times—cameos. Mr. Davenport maintained that a first-rate intaglio on hard stone was the finest work of art which could be wrought by the hand of man. Intaglios, however, he explained, were normally intended for the purpose of making impressions, being therefore only a means of an end, whereas a cameo was complete in itself. He described the processes necessary to the production of a cameo, including the mysteries of the bow drill, cutting diamond point, and modern gem-cutter's lathe. A short account was also given of the early history of cameos on shells, eggs and soft stones before the discovery of onyx as the material especially adapted for cameo-cutting. The Graeco-Roman, and especially the Augustan, period was rich in cameos, and almost every great Roman wished to have his portrait cut in onyx. One of these, an exquisite portrait of the emperor himself, which formerly belonged to the Strozzi collection, is perhaps the finest existing cameo. Such portrait cameos were practically indestructible, except by accident. The large cameos—the "Triumph of Bachus" at the Vatican the "Agate de Tibere" at Paris, and the "Gemma Augestea" at Vienna—were described in detail, and much curious information was given about the signatures on cameos. When these signatures were in relief they were undoubtedly genuine, but when in intaglio they might be forgeries, and many such signatures were known to have been forged during the renaissance.

Regarding the glass plates, the finest instances of glass cameos are to be found upon the Portland vase and the Auldjo vase, both in London, and on the Vase des Vendanges at Naples.

The remarkable change from the classical and mythological designs of the Graeco-Roman times to the Christian themes of the fourth century, when Constantine the Great became Christian, is curiously illustrated in cameos. Hercules was christened "David." Perseus and the Gorgon became "David and Goliath," and Venuses and Ledas were turned into "Virgin Marys;" and the great "Agate de Tibere" at Paris was only saved from destruction by being called the "Triumph of Joseph in Egypt." Then at the renaissance they all went back again, and the classical art recovered its lost position. The miniature cameo-cutters were very skilled workmen, but in spite of their general high level they had not succeeded in making any very important cameo, although the "Hymeneal Procession of Eros and Psyche" realized a high price. They were, however, eminently successful in the setting of gems. Pope Pius II. and Lorenzo de Medici bestowed high and learned patronage in the matter of engraved gems. Two very charming pendants with cameo portraits of Queen Elizabeth represented English work, and fine recent work has also been executed by Edward Burch, Marchant, Wyon and Brett. In Great Britain, however, the art was virtually lost, and Bernardo Pistrucci, chief engraver to the mint, who designed the beautiful group of St. George and the Dragon in the English sovereign coin, was really the first great cameo designer. In France some work has been done in late years by Adolph David, Henri Francois, Georges Lemaire and others.

## LARGEST KIMBERLEY DIAMOND AND ITS HISTORY

The largest diamond found in the Kimberley mines weighed about eighty-seven carats and had a remarkable history, in which there was no little romance. Its value was estimated at $10,000, but it brought its possessor no profit. As the story goes, twenty odd years ago this sweetheart gave him a "curious" pebble and a peacock feather for keepsakes. Her father had found the stone on his farm near Heidelberg. Then the lovers separated. When he returned she was married to another, but he then found he had a fortune in the stone. She hearing of it denied she had ever given him the diamond. In the suit that followed she recovered the diamond. And he had carried it for years while he hunted fortune. The illustration gives the exact size of the stone and is from a photograph taken during the trial of the suit for its possession.

## HOW BOSTONIANS REMEMBER THINGS

Some New York people who have just passed their first winter near Boston have a telephone numbered 1064—2, relates the Whim.

When they had occupied the house a few weeks some one with a mellow masculine voice rang them up and asked for Mrs. Jones.

"This is not Mrs. Jones," he was told. "Are you sure?" came over the telephone. "It always has been her number."

"Yes. They have changed the numbers, and hers is now very different."

"Oh, what a pity. It was such an easy number to remember."

"What do you mean?" the new resident said, involuntarily. "I have been trying to learn it for a week and I find it quite difficult."

"It is very simple," replied the mellow voice, with just a touch of superiority. "Add 2 to 1064, and you have the date of the Norman Conquest."

"Thank you so much!" returned the New Yorker, with becoming humility. "I'm sure I shall always remember it now."

"I am very glad to have been of service to you," answered the Massachusetts man. It will repay you in part for the trouble I have given you. Good-by."

## MINISTER'S TRIAL

**Coffee Hit Him Hard Indeed.**

A minister of the gospel writes about Postum: "I was for years a sufferer from headaches; sometimes they were so violent that groaning in agony I would pace the floor or garden holding my throbbing head for relief.

"I tried all sorts of remedies known to the allopathic and homeopathic schools, sometimes I thought it was caused by the stomach or biliousness and again I would suspect it was purely nervousness, and treated myself accordingly, but nothing ever gave me permanent relief. Having to appear before the public nearly every night, it was sometimes almost impossible for me to fulfill my engagements. Finally I came to suspect that the use of tea and coffee had something to do with my disorder and abruptly discontinued the use of both and took on Postum for a trial.

"From that happy hour I commenced to mend; gradually I got better and better and now I do not have a headache once in 6 months and all my other troubles are gone too. I am now using Postum exclusively and want no better beverage.

"I know of others who have been benefited by the use of Postum in place of coffee. A friend of mine here in Key West, a hardware merchant, suffered for years with stomach and other troubles while he was using coffee, finally he quit and began using Postum and got well. He is devoted to Postum and when worn and weary with business cares takes a cup of it piping hot and in a short time feels rested and nourished.

"Some I know have become prejudiced against Postum because careless or ignorant cooks tried to make it as they would coffee and will not allow it to boil full 15 minutes, but when they try it again, we'll boiled, it stays for it is as delicious and snappy as the mild, smooth, high grade Java." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.


## The Farmstead

### Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Does it pay for the time and labor expended to plow under a luxuriant crop of weeds on an unused piece of land, to keep them from going to seed?—K., Lima, Ohio.

Will some friend tell me at what stage of growth it is best to cut cowpeas for hay?—M., Charleston, W. Va.

What is the average proportion of cream to milk—that is, for example, how many pounds of cream are there in 100 pounds of milk? And what is the average proportion of butter to cream?—A., Winterset, Iowa.

I have a fine Durham calf which is broken out on the back, from head to tail. Can some one tell me what to do?—B., Paulding, Mo.

Will some reader of this paper please give a remedy to get rid of large black ants that bother cupboards, pantries, etc.? I have been troubled and tormented with these pests for years; have tried several remedies but without effect thus far. I have been unable to find their haunts, but when spring opens up they are always on hand ready for business.—S., Arcnbold, Ohio.

Will some reader of The Blade give me a recipe for making elderberry wine?—R., East Springfield, Pa.

Will some Blade reader tell me what to do for a pig that whirls around like a top, squealing meantime, sometimes frothing at the mouth and trembling all over? It is about four months old and has always been subject to such spells. It is in good order and eats well, except at times when she seems to lose the use of her hind parts, which seem all right in a short time.—Reader, Towanda, Pa.

### Dirt-Eating Horse.

Editor Farmstead: In reading your paper I see Mr. B., of Caryville, Florida, says he has a valuable mare that has such a desire to eat dirt that she has to be kept in a floored stall. Now he wants a treatment. All the treatment he wants is to lead his mare out every day and let her have a bite of grass and some dirt to eat. In a few days her desire for dirt will be satisfied and his mare will feel better and do better. All horses require some dirt, some more than others.—M., Fredericktown, O.

### That Cabbage Worm.

Editor Farmstead: There is a great deal of excitement here over a small "snake" that is claimed to be in cabbages. It is said that it is so small one cannot see it with the naked eye, but only with a magnifying glass. I tell the people if it is that small it isn't a snake, that if it was a snake it would have bones. Please let me hear through The Blade, as some people are going so far as to throw their kraut away.—L., Long Creek, Tenn.

Why do they throw away their cabbage without examination? Has anybody in your neighborhood ever found these minute worms in cabbage? The thing to do is to find it, if it exists then to cut out a number of pieces of cabbage, with the worms in each piece, send by mail to "Department of Agricultural, Washington, D. C." The box should have the name and address of the sender written, plainly on the outside of the box. Then, by the same mail, a letter should be written, recounting the circumstances and asking for information about the worm. Of course it is not a "snake."

We believe your people have been frightened by a distorted version of a story from last year. In the Farmstead department of The Blade of September 17, last year, we answered a letter from Ten Mile Stand, your state, which said that in that vicinity a thread-like worm, several inches long, was found frequently in cabbage heads. We advised sending specimens to the department of agriculture, and also wrote ourselves incl

## Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

### Showers of Fishes.

There was a dispatch printed in The Blade of August 11, stating that during a downpour of rain at Byalstok, Russia, there was a shower of small fishes. If that be true, will you please explain how it could occur? If clouds are formed by rising vapor, and rain is caused by the condensing of that vapor, then please explain how the fishes got into the higher atmosphere.—M. C. S., Archbold, O.

Showers of fishes, of sand, and other small objects, are by no means rare. A tornado—a whirling storm—passing over a pond, lake or river, forms a waterspout, sucking up the water and the fishes, carrying them often for miles, and then dropping them in a deluge of rain—sometimes called a cloudburst.

### Secondary Batteries.

J. S. C., Livingston, Wis.: The guns on naval vessels are divided into the main battery and the secondary battery. The guns of the main battery are located in the large turrets; those of the secondary battery along the sides of the vessel. Thus, the armament of the new battleship Ohio, which has just been completed, is as follows: Main battery—four 12-inch breech-loading rifles and 16 6-inch rapid-fire guns. Secondary battery—Six 3-inch rapid-fire, eight 3-pounder rapid-fire, six 1-pounder rapid-fire, two Colts and two 3-inch rapid-fire field guns. The field guns can be moved from place to place on the main deck, as need may require. The lighter rapid-fire guns of the secondary batteries are in the fighting tops; the others distributed along the sides. The 16-inch rapid-fire guns of the Japanese ships, to which you refer, are located, probably in the sponsons—those semicircular armored projections along the sides of the vessel which you will note in the pictures of war vessels. The smaller rapid-fire guns and the Colts have the cartridges and shot arranged on a long strip of canvas, by which they are fed automatically to the firing chamber, and they can be fired faster than one a second.

### Without Votes.

In what manner do the men of the United States navy vote? Can they vote for the state and county officers when in the service and stationed in foreign countries?—W. W. D., Kingman, Kan.

The officers, sailors and marines of the navy do not vote at all; nor do the officers and enlisted men of the regular army. The right to vote is regulated by state laws, and these laws all require that a man shall vote at the place which is his legal residence, and vote in person. It is obvious that it is very rarely a soldier or a sailor can be there in person on election day; hence they do not vote.

You have probably read of the soldier vote in the civil war. That is the only instance in our history that states passed laws allowing polls to be opened in the field. These laws applied to the civil war, and are of no effect now.

### A Quotation.

I have a copy of "The American Speaker," published in Philadelphia in 1818, which has the speech in congress of General, afterward Chief Justice, Marshall, announcing the death of Washington, concluding with a resolution, the last sentence of which is: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens." A local paper gives the credit of this quotation to Richard Lee, of Virginia. Which is correct?—J. D. P., New Albany, Ind.

Bartlett, in his Dictionary of Quotations, gives the credit to Henry Lee. In an eulogy on Washington, delivered by Gen. Lee on December 26, 1799, he used the words: "To the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." In a footnote, he quotes the sentence as you have it above, from the resolutions presented in the House of Representatives, December, 1799. We are unable to find the day of the month on which these resolutions were presented. It may be that Marshall quoted from Lee, changing the last word.

### A One-Sided Statement.

The New York World, in an open letter to President Roosevelt, makes this charge:

"You and the congress of your party have converted a surplus of $80,000,000 in 1900 into a deficit of more than $40,000,000 for the fiscal year just closed."

As I understand it this deficit was created by the purchase of the Panama canal and the payment of $40,000,000 to the French company and $10,000,000 to the Republic of Panama. That had we not purchased the canal we would have had a surplus of $10,000,000.—J. W. W., Elizabeth, Penn.

You are correct. Then last year there was $12,000,000 spent on the extension of rural free delivery, and there were other items of necessary expense that did not figure in the former year. This is a favorite mode of finding fault with an administration. A paper or speaker will declaim against what is termed extravagant work with might and main to get Congress to appropriate large sums to put up a public building in that city, or to improve its harbor, or to improve the navigation of a river in that vicinity. The New York Daily World, with the other New York papers, is clamoring that the government shall deepen the ship channels through New York bay to the sea—a work that will cost many millions; yet it is the aggregate of such necessary appropriations that increases the total expenses of the government which are denounced. "Consistency's a jewel."

### W. C. C. Claiborne.

H. M. A., Limestone, Tenn.: William Charles Cole Claiborne was born in Sussex county, Va., in 1775; died at New Orleans in 1817. He received a good education, studied law, and engaged in practice at Nashville, Tenn. He assisted in framing the constitution of Tennessee and represented that state in congress from 1797 to 1801. In the latter year he was appointed governor of Mississippi Territory, and in 1804 of Louisiana Territory. When the latter became a state he was elected governor, serving from 1812 to 1816. He was then chosen United States senator, but died before taking his seat in that body.

### South American Presidents.

Who is the ruler of each of the South American republics?—E. S., Burlington, Pa.

The following is the latest list at hand. It is several months old, and there may have been one or more changes since:

Argentine Republic—Julio A. Roca.
Bolivia—Jose Manuel Panda.
Brazil—Francisco de P. Rodrigues Alves.
Chili—Jerman Riesco.
Colombia—Gen. Reyes.
Ecuador—Leonidas Plaza.
Peru—Julio Candaneco.
Paraguay—Manuel Dimingues.
Uruguay—Jose Batele y Ordonez.
Venezuela—Cipriano Castro.

### Misinterpreting the Law.

Has there been a law passed that will be enforced in January forbidding the free mail carriers to carry papers that are printed out of the county without stamps?—A. R. B., Dunbridge, O.

You entirely misinterpret a section of the postoffice appropriation bill, which went into effect on July 1, and not next January. It prohibits rural mail carriers from delivering any mailable matter on which the postage is not prepaid, except newspapers printed in the county. This proviso was necessary, as the postal laws have always allowed the free delivery of newspapers within the county in which printed. But the section does not require other newspapers to be stamped. It says "prepaid," and the postage on newspapers is always prepaid at the mailing office.

The intention of the section is to prohibit carriers from distributing business circulars, political pamphlets, handbills, etc., to their patrons. All such things must pass through the mail, and pay proper postage.

### The Gold Standard Vote.

Will you please publish in The Blade the figures showing how the Democratic and Republican members of the House and Senate voted on the act establishing the gold standard? The Democrats are trying to claim that that has always been their policy, and that only a small per cent. ever actually favored free silver.—A. W. A., Guin, Ala.

The bill was voted on in the House on December 18, 1899. On the question, "Shall the bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative. The vote stood:

Yeas—Republicans, 179; Democrats, 11.
Nays—Republicans, none; Democrats, 142; Populists, 5; Silverites, 3.

The same bill passed the Senate on February 15, 1900, by the following vote:

Yeas—Republicans, 44; Gold Democrats, 2.
Nays—Republicans, 1; Democrats, 23; Populists, 2; Silverites, 3.
Total vote in both houses of Congress:
Yeas—Republicans, 223; Democrats, 13.
Nays—Republican, 1; Democrats, 165; Populists, 7; Silverites, 6.

These figures are official, and taken from the Congressional Record. The Democratic votes cast for the measure were those of Gold Democrats. All the "regular" Democrats voted against the measure.

### Drawing an Oval.

Please tell the mechanical method of drawing an oval.—J. C., Camden, N. Y.

Stick two pins firmly into a board, one at each of the two foci of the proposed ellipse; tie a strong thread from one to the other, giving it slack enough to reach to each side of the proposed ellipse at its widest part; then place a pencil vertically against the thread, push the latter as far as it will go toward one side of the oval; run the pencil along it from one end of the oval to the other, then put it on the other side of the thread and draw the other half of the oval in same way. The slack of the string allows the ends to be drawn.

### Studies at Annapolis.

Please tell me the studies that are used by a midshipman at the naval academy after he has passed his examination for admission?—J. F. T., Eddyville, Iowa.

The four years' scholastic course at the Naval academy embraces a severe mathematical course, all English branches, French, Spanish, drawing, the art of navigation, drill regulations, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, steam engineering, the art and science of war, ordnance, gunnery, international and civil law, etc.

### Our Army Rifle.

A. A. A., Clifford, Pa.: The new army rifle is a modification of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, now in use in the regular army. The alterations and improvements were made by a board of army officers and are not patented. It is not deemed proper that an army officer, detailed on such work by the government, should patent his improvements, but they are considered as being the property of the government. It is a magazine arm, of course. All modern army rifles are. We do not know its exact caliber, but it is supposedly the same as the present arm, the Krag-Jorgensen. We have never seen a cut or detailed description of the new arm, nor any comparison with European models.

### Finding Focal Distance.

Please tell me how to find the correct focal distance of any lens.—E. C. H., Cygnet, O.

The rule for finding focal distance is this: For the meniscus and concavo-convex lenses, multiply the radii of the curvatures of the two sides, multiply this by 2, and divide by the difference between the radii of the curvatures. For the double convex and the concave, multiply the radii of the curvatures of the two sides, multiply this by 2, and divide by the sum of the radii of curvatures.

### German "Free Cities."

R. R. D., Greenwood, W. Va.: The statements about which you inquire are utterly wrong. The word "free," as applied to the free cities, originally meant free in a political sense—that is, practically independent, though this is not true of the three that remain.

The term "free cities" was given to various cities in Germany in the twelfth century, which assisted the emperor in repressing the arrogance of the nobles. In return for their services and contributions, they were given certain privileges. The most important were that they should enjoy independent governments, never swear allegiance to any emperor or king, never pay any contribution whatever to the empire, and were not to be reckoned among the cities of the empire. They were virtually independent republics. In the sixteenth century, they lost these rights.

Three of these cities, Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, were incorporated as part of the French empire by Napoleon, in 1810. As these cities co-operated vigorously in the recovery of German independence, they, with Frankfort, were recognized as free cities by the congress of Vienna, 1814-15. They joined the German confederation and were each allowed to elect one member of the German diet. In 1866 Frankfort was annexed to Prussia. Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen are still called free cities. Each sends one member to the bundesrath; Hamburg sends three deputies to the Reichstag, and each one each. The city governments are supported by taxation of the property of the citizens, the same as in any other city, and they are part of the German empire, their citizens being subject to all laws of the imperial government, though these cities make their own local laws.

### Indian Votes.

Please tell me through the columns of your valuable paper how an American Indian may become a voter.—R. L. G., Conneautville, Pa.

As we have explained time and again, citizenship and the right to vote are different things. The United States defines and grants citizenship; the right to vote is decided by each state for itself. Each state, by its constitution, or by laws enacted by its legislature, defines who shall be voters in that state. As a rule, the law is silent about Indians in those states which have no Indian population. Of those which mention Indians, in the following are given the provisions excluding them from voting:

Maine—Indians not taxed. (Therefore, Indians who pay taxes can vote).
Michigan—Indians with tribal relations. (Therefore, Indians who have settled down and adopted the customs of the whites can vote).
Minnesota—Indians lacking the customs of civilization.
Mississippi—Indians not taxed.
Montana—All Indians are excluded from voting.
Nevada—All Indians.
New Mexico—All Indians.
Washington—Indians not taxed.
Wisconsin—Indians who have not severed tribal relations.

### The United States Navy.

Will you please give me a full description of the United States navy and how many? Please describe the submarine boats.—H. L. C., Albia, Iowa.

The list of vessels in service and including those authorized or building, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Battleships | 25 |
| Armored cruisers | 10 |
| Double turret monitors | 6 |
| Unarmored steel vessels | 21 |
| Gunboats | 23 |
| Special vessels | 6 |
| Auxiliary cruisers | 5 |
| Torpedo boats | 37 |
| Torpedo boat destroyers | 16 |
| Submarine | 8 |

No description of our submarine boats is available. The details of their interior construction are kept secret.

### Orange and Green.

What is the difference between the green and orange parties (or whatever they are) of Ireland?—J. A. M., Chautauqua, Kan.

They are not the names of political parties at all. Ireland has always been called the "Green Isle," because its climate is rainy, and therefore vegetation is a bright green. From this circumstance, no doubt, the Irish flag was given that color.

When James I came to the English throne he demanded of every Irish chief the documents upon which he rested his title to the property he claimed, and if none could be found his lands were forfeited to the crown. Some 500,000 acres of land in the north of Ireland came in this way into the hands of the king. This James divided among Presbyterians, chiefly from Scotland, the remainder being from England. Hence the north of Ireland has remained Protestant to this day, the great majority of the people elsewhere being Catholic.

In the English revolution of 1688 the Catholic of Ireland sided with James, who was also a Catholic, against William III. The latter was also prince of Orange. Hence his followers, among whom were the Protestants of the north of Ireland, adopted orange as their color; the Irish Catholics, of course, used green. William was successful, and after two years of fighting subued the Irish rebels.

As a result a secret society was organized in Ireland, whose objects were to defend Protestantism and the English king and to maintain the union of Ireland with Great Britain. This society is still in existence, and to a Catholic Irishman there is no greater object of hate than an "Orangeman."

### Submarine Cables.

S. R., Greenback, Tenn.: Submarine telegraphic cables are not placed in lead pipes as you seem to imagine. A submarine cable is a rope, made of wire, hemp, gutta percha and other waterproof materials. We will describe the new Pacific cable, recently laid from the United States via Hawaii, Midway island, and Guam to Manilla. The core of this cable is composed of copper wires, which conduct the electricity, which are insulated with gutta percha. Around this several layers of jute twine are wound. Around this, in turn, are wound several small wire ropes, each rope composed of several strands of steel wire. This in turn is covered with jute twine, and the whole saturated with pitch. This cable is 6,912 miles long, and cost $12,000,000.

The cable is made on shore and curled in huge circular vats, like immense tubs in the hold of the cable ship, which is built expressly for this work. The shore end is laid, then the vessel starts on her way, paying out the cable as she goes. Sometimes a defect in a cable causes trouble. By means of electrical tests, too technical to describe, the distance of the fault is located. The vessel proceeds to the spot, grapples the cable and hauls it up. The defective place is found out, a new piece is spliced in, and it is again dropped overboard.

### A Rain-Gauge.

Please explain what the shape and dimensions are of a tin can to measure the amount of rainfall.—O. W. C., Depauville, N. Y.

The ordinary rain-gauge, at the top, is a cylinder eight inches in diameter, its upper edge brought to a very sharp edge. This has a funnel-shaped bottom, which ends in a tube 20 inches high and 2.53 inches in diameter. The area of this tube is exactly one-tenth the area of the top; so, if the water in the tube measures one inch in depth, that measures a rainfall of one-tenth of an inch.

### Copyright.

Please tell me what is the amount of expense or fee to procure a copyright, and to whom to send the money or letter.—L. S., Atlantic, Iowa.

The filing costs 50 cents, and a certificate of copyright costs 50 cents more —total, one dollar.

If you are not familiar with the process of copyrighting, address a letter to "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C., state that you desire to copyright something and request him to send blank application and the necessary information.

### Religion of the Filipinos.

Will you please give some information concerning the early religion of the Filipinos?—S. B. J., Bedford, Ia.

At the time of the Spanish conquest the Filipinos were pagans, without any definite system of religion except the worship, probably, of the personified forces of nature. In the southern islands, among the Moros, the Mohammedan religion had made its way, and remains to this day. The more civilized Filipinos are Roman Catholics, but the savages, like the Igorrotes, are still pagans. No one has ever investigated their religious beliefs carefully.

### Miscellaneous.

J. M. B., Ligonier, Ind.: We have no idea, and no means of finding out.

M. A., Vaspar, Mich.: Ther is no pension granted to the mother of triplets.

J. W., Ottawa Lake, Mich.: The date for the reunion of the Fourtenth Ohio, Gen. Steedman's regiment, is not yet fixed.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.: We never heard the phrase, "an Oregon boot," and hence have no idea what it means.

E. F. A., Aberdeen, S. D.: We have nothing which gives a minute description of the many species.

S. C. C., Colona, Ill.: We know no law by that name. It is probably a law of your state. Ask a lawyer. He will charge you nothing for an answer.

Neptune, Asbury Park, N. J.: We do not understand the question. You say there is a dispute. Tell us what each side maintains, and perhaps we can catch the idea.

J. C. B., Barnesville, O.: Any lawyer will be glad to tell you. You will note by the rules that we do not answer questions of state law.

E. W., Sullivan, O., and E. K., Clarksville, Ia.: We do not know who is the author of the bill, nor the names of those voting for it. Apply to the secretary of state, at Columbus.

F. A. D., Viola, W. Va.: You can not expect us to keep tab on the changes in the state laws of 45 states. We must decline to try, for the task would be too great. Hence we do not know what you ask.

C. E. W., Albany, O.: The subject is too technical for this department. The making of cement sidewalks, walls, etc., is a distinct trade, which has to be learned. Printed directions would hardly avail.

J. L. B., Carman, Tenn.: There is but one way of spelling "salt." The word "sault" is French. It is not pronounced "salt," but "soo." It means a "leap"—hence it is applied to the rapids of a river, Sault Ste. Mary, pronounced 'Soo Saint Mary," is the name of the rapids in the St. Mary's river, connecting Lake Superior with the lower lakes.

O. B., Marshland, Neb.: There is no such thing as a sight or omen; there is no such thing as good luck. All these these beliefs belonged to the childhood of the world, when man's life was made a burden to him through fear of demons, witches and other imaginary beings. There is no more bad luck in allowing a baby to see its reflection in a mirror than there is in washing its face.

## KING EDWARD AND HIS CLOTHES

Much nonsense is customarily talked and written about the king's clothes. But with every deduction made for the imagination of talkers and writers, the fact remains that Edward VII. travels with a good deal of baggage "whene'er" (as the Isaac Watts hymn puts it) "he takes his walks abroad." The king is a man of sense in regard to dress, whatever he may be in other respects; but I do not think he carries about or wears more ordinary clothes than any other gentleman of high position. What keeps the royal valets busy (and the king always takes a couple with him—like Count D'Orsay) is the constantly growing stock of official clothes because Albert Edward is a stickler for etiquette. If he goes to an army ceremony, he wears the uniform of the field marshal; and he attends naval affairs dressed as an admiral of the fleet. Similarly, when he went to Kiel the other day to visit his nephew (whom the irreverent call William the Bumptious, and the punctilious Kaiser Wilhelm) he took along, not only a sufficiency of yachting suits and flannels—though the king hates flannel—but also a full rig out for every German and Prussian regiment of which he is an honoary officer; and conforming to the ridiculous and meaningless custom of European courts he is in that position with regard to a good many. And, of course, there were jacket suits of various weights, because the king loves a lounge suit, and though being what he is he may not know the luxury of an old, shabby suit, he gets as near it as he dare.

The king, though a well-dressed man, and a man (as I said before) of some, though not of exquisite taste (his son, the Prince of Wales, is neither) is not a dandy and never was a dandy.—London Letter in the Haberdasher.

### Grumpy Bixby.

Mrs. Bixby—What do you think of my bathing dress?

Bixby—It's an improvement on your other one; this one is visible to the naked eye.—Town Topics.

Two severe cases of Ovarian Trouble and two terrible operations avoided. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Coleman each tell how they were saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for more than five years with ovarian troubles, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—and saved me from an operation—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—MRS. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.

## Another Case of Ovarian Trouble Cured Without an Operation.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years I was troubled with ovarian trouble and a painful and inflamed condition, which kept me in bed part of the time. I did so dread a surgical operation.

"I tried different remedies hoping to get better, but nothing seemed to bring relief until a friend who had been cured of ovarian trouble, through the use of your compound, induced me to try it. I took it faithfully for three months, and at the end of that time was glad to find that I was a well woman. Health is nature's best gift to woman, and if you lose it and can have it restored through Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel that all suffering women should know of this."—MRS. LAURA BELLE COLEMAN, Commercial Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

It is well to remember such letters as above when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; accept no other and you will be glad.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn. Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.


## THE HOUSE OF DOORS.

A house constructed entirely of doors has stood for some time on the banks of the Harlem River. The structure measures twenty by thirty feet. It is safe to say that the building has more doors for its size than any other structure in the world. There are in all forty-eight doors, although only one of them opens into the interior. The house of doors is used as a hospital for old boats, while several boatmen occupy a section of the interior.

## HUMOR IN TEXT OF CLERGY

### Amusing Remarks Which Were Most Seriously Intended.

Part of the humor which one occasionally meets with, even in the sedate inclosure of the pulpit, is due to the queer texts which are sometimes—often unconsciously—chosen by the preachers. No doubt there are many stories told under this head which owe their origin not to actual fact so much as to the invention of the wag. For example, a minister on the Sunday before his marriage is said to have chosen as his text, "And he went on his way rejoicing," and on the Sunday after his honeymoon to have eloquently discoursed on the words, "Remember my bonds."

These instances are, probably, apocryphal, but the following are true and have all come within the experience of the writer. It was in the north of England that the first incident happened. It was a country church where oil lamps were used instead of gas. One night in the late summer when the lamps had not yet been resumed after the long days, it got suddenly overcast and before the sermon it was deemed necessary to light the pulpit lamp. During the hymn the old sexton repaired to the pulpit, and, having cleaned the glass chimney with a duster, lit it up, but only a feeble light struggled through. And then the clergyman took his text, which was this: "And now we see through a glass darkly."

A few years ago a well-known bishop married his second wife, and, returning home after his honeymoon, announced a series of sermons, the title of the series being "The Penitent's Return." This was obviously unintentional.

There is a church in one of our large cities which boasts of a very high pulpit. A short time ago a strange preacher who was of a nervous temperament "occupied" this pulpit, but, as the sequel will show, only for a very short time, for, having taken his text and said about a dozen words, he startled the congregation by saying: "I am not used to pulpits as high as this; you will pardon me, I know, if I come down and preach my sermon from the lectern. And this was his strangely appropriate text: "He that exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

One more instance: Not many months ago a clergyman preached one Sunday evening from the text, "My words shall not pass away." Exactly a fortnight later the same clergyman preached the same sermon from the same text in the same church, to the wonderment of practically the same congregation. Evidently it was his determination that at any rate his words should not pass away from the memory of his hearers.

## MORPHINE FIENDS.

"There are few persons who have tried taking morphine just for the purpose of analyzing its effects," said a gentleman yesterday. "Coleridge was addicted to the drug, as was DeQuincey, so that their accounts of its effects are really not worthy much consideration, for the reason that they were mastered by the indulgence and, therefore, could not speak freely. Now, I once made an experiment purely for the purpose of seeing what effect the drug would produce on me, and, after having done so, I refrained from taking any more of it. I remember my experience as if it were yesterday. I was living in Washington. The gentleman at whose house I was stopping used the drug constantly (and it would be surprising to know how many habitual takers there are) so that I had no difficulty in getting enough for an experiment. The old gentleman was in the habit of diluting his "dope" in water, and drinking a few sips before every meal. He told me that he had been using it for twenty-five years in the same quantity, and that it had been the means of saving him from a severe stomach trouble. Of course, I did not believe him, as no man ever tells the truth as to how much opium or whiskey he takes. At any rate he took down a small bottle of the powdered morphia, weighed out an ounce in a little scale, and then divided the ounce into eight parts, giving me one. He told me that it would be enough for a beginner. In order that nothing might interfere with the experiment, I ate no supper, thus giving free way in my stomach to the morphia. I remember at the time I was reading Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina." I made myself ready for bed, lighted my student's lamp, and swallowed the loathesome little white powder. I knew that, taken internally, the effect would not be manifested for an hour or so. I therefore lighted a cigar and began to read. At first my condition was indifferent. At the end of an hour, I began to experience a delightful pleasure in the sentences I read. My second cigar tasted better than the first. I put the book down for a minute and moved my legs. No matter where I placed them, my sensations were of comfort. Agreeable images floated through my brain. I appreciated fully the extent of the allurement which morphia is apt to exercise at the beginning; but I could not forget at the same time the hell of its ending. I remained up till 12 o'clock, and whether I read or thought, I enjoyed myself. That night I had dreams, but they were pleasant. For instance, I dreamed that I became involved in a fight and triumphed absolutely over the other fellow. Next day I had no reaction, but I had enough sense to realize that morphia is too good to be true for any length of time."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## TWO CENTURIES OF MAYORALTY

A singular case of hereditary discharge of magisterial or mayoral functions, extending through more than two centuries, is reported from Strasburg, where, at Ingersheim, the burgomaster, M. Gilet, has received that office through an unbroken line of ancestors extending back for 254 years. The first of the line was a French soldier named Dominique Gilet, belonging to Turenne's army. He was grievously wounded in the battle of Turckheim, fought on January 5, 1675, was cared for by a peasant of Ingersheim, recovered, settled there, prospered, married the daughter of his preserver, and in 1680 became burgomaster, and the Gilets have been burgomasters of Ingersheim ever since.—London Globe.


### Do You Suffer From Hay-Fever or Asthma?

If you do, you will be interested in knowing that the Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa, is pronounced an assured cure for Hay-Fever and Asthma. Most marvelous cures are wrought by this new plant, when all other remedies fail. It is really a most wonderful discovery.

Mr. J. B. Ayle, Estherville, Iowa, writes Feb. 28th, was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma after 28 years suffering, could get nothing to even give relief. Miss Eva Preston, Petersburg, Ind., writes March 8th, suffered beyond words for 18 years with Hay-Fever and Asthma, until cured by the Kola Compound. Physicians told her she could not be cured. Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, Ph. D., Centre Hall, Pa., a very bad case was permanently cured of Asthma after many years suffering.

To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1168 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of the BLADE who suffers from any form of Hay-Fever or Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.


## A REMARKABLE WATCH

### Curious Relic That Once Belonged to Queen Mary of Scotland.

The descendants of Mary Setoun, one of the four maids of honor to Mary Queen of Scots, have in their possession a curious watch, which was given by that queen to her favorite. The watch, which is in the shape of a miniature skull, is about two inches and a half in diameter. It is supposed to have been purchased by Mary herself when on a visit to Blois with her husband, the Dauphin of France, as it has the name of a celebrated Blois manufacturer engraved on it.

The entire skull is curiously engraved. On the forehead there is a picture of Death, with the usual scythe and hour glass and sand glass. He is depicted as standing between a palace and a hovel, to show that he is no respecter of persons, and underneath is the familiar quotation from Horace, "Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperlum tabenas Regumque turres." At the back of the skull is another representation, this one being of Time devouring everything. Time also carries a scythe, and beside him is the emblem of eternity—the serpent with its tail in its mouth.

The upper section of the skull is divided into two pictures. On one side is the Crucifixion, with the Marys kneeling at the foot of the cross, and on the other side are Adam and Eve surrounded by animals in the Garden of Eden.

Below these pictures, running right round the skull, there is an openwork band, to allow the sound of the striking of the watch to be heard. The openwork is a series of designs cut to represent the various emblems of the Crucifixion, such as scourges, the cross, swords, spears, the lantern used in the garden and so forth. All of the carvings have appropriate Latin quotations.

By reversing the skull and holding the upper part in the palm of the hand and lifting the under jaw on its hinge the watch may be opened, and on the plate inside is a representation of the stable at Bethlehem, with the shepherds and their flocks in the distance.

The works of the watch are in the brain of the skull, the dial plate being where the roof of the mouth would be in a real skull. This is of silver and gold, with elaborate scrolls, while the hours are marked in large Roman letters. The works are remarkably complete, even to a large silver bell with a musical sound, which holds the works in the skull when the watch is closed.

This curious old watch is still in perfect order, and when wound every day keeps accurate time. It is too large to be worn and was probably intended for a desk or private altar.—Kansas City Journal.

## BARRETT'S HOME AND A DREAM

Wilson Barrett was a highly imaginative but not a superstitious man, or one likely to ponder in daytime over a dream of the night; but once, after a late discussion at the Garrick theatre on the subject of weird and unaccountable dreams, he communicated to me, with no little uneasiness of manner, a dream he had had in the train up to London about his Hampstead house we were then driving to, a charming place not many yards from the mansion where Mary Anderson was living at the time of her Lyceum season. He dreamed that a man stole his house in the night—that he saw the thief running off with it on his shoulder, the "stolen article" having shrunk into the size of a doll's house for the purpose, which was just the most natural thing in the world for a desirable family residence to do—in a dream.

The actor, for some reason or other, seemed strangely troubled by the dream. Perhaps it was the time when he was losing one of the many fortunes he made, and he regarded the whole thing as ominous. Anyhow—it may seem absurd to say so—he appeared to be greatly relieved when he arrived at his house and found it all safe and sound. But I think it was only a fortnight after his dream that, while he was away by the sea with his family, some thieves in shirt-sleeves and green baize aprons, drove up to his house in broad daylight with a large covered van, and, carried away the entire contents, curtains and all. "What about my dream now?" was the P. S. of a note I received from him a day or two after the robbery."—M. A. P.

## SEC. TAFT'S "HEL-LO!"

It was while McKinley, Root and Taft were discussing the terms of the instructions of April 7, 1900, to the Philippine commission that I went to Cincinnati and for the first time met Mr. Taft. I was very young, and except for a limited newspaper experience I had never had to seek out so important a person as a United States judge seemed to me to be. I asked the hotel clerk if he knew where Taft lived and where he worked and at what hour the next morning (for it was then eight at night) I had best go to find him. He told me briefly that one not only might, but was certain to find him at that very hour in his room in the United States Court building. "If he isn't there, it will be the first time," he said. "And how will I get in to see him?" I asked. "Knock on the door and walk in," he answered; and it was as he said. A great grown-up boy came bounding out into the anteroom and read my card. "Hel-lo," he cried, and beamed as if I were The One Person. "Hel-lo," he repeated, as if he enjoyed it; "come along in." If Mr. Taft should become President the hyphen in that greeting will become as famous as the one inserted into the "de-lighted" of his predecessor. The "de-lighted" is sent spasmodically from between clenched teeth. It is sibilant, an escape of the steam of energy from the inside. The "hel-lo" is a boisterous bubbling out of pent up good-will and interest toward every human thing in general and yourself in particular. It is his first asset. The second is a laugh. They are each a recognition of the value of humanity. There are a great many lawyers and statesmen, but there isn't any other greeting or laugh quite like that.—Rutherford Corbin, in Harper's Weekly.

## AN INSULT APPEASED.

Richard Lawrence Lee, actor, was drinking with a party of friends recently when his available funds ran out and he announced, without reserve, thath he was "all in."

A young man of wealth who aspired to be a rounder overheard Lee's remark, and having heard of him for years as a typical Broadway character, concluded that this would be a good chance to make Lee a friend for life. Calling him to one side, he said:

"It ten would be of any use to you, old man, here it is."

"How dare you, sir," cried Lee. "I don't know you. My word, what are we coming to when a gentleman is not safe from insult when drinking with his peers."

"Please forgive me," pleaded the timorous young man. "I meant no offense. I really hoped to be of service. Be good enough to forget my rudeness, Mr. Lee."

"I will on one condition, and one only. There is but one way to square yourself for this gross impudence," cried Lee, haughtily.

"What is it?"

"The condition is that you lend me twenty-five."

The young man produced 25, and Lee said:

"Thank you, sir. I will gladly erase this insult from my memory."—New York Sunday Telegraph.


## The Sunday School

### WHEN COURAGE IS GONE.

**The International Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 28, is "Elijah Discouraged." 1 Kings 19:1-8.**

(By William T. Ellis.)

The greater a soul the deeper its moods of despondency. It is not the idler nor the tramp, not knowing whence his next meal is coming from, who is overtaken by a spirit of depression, but the strong man, busy about many great responsibilities. Anomalous though it may seem, it is the men who have done things who become most cast down. It is the Elijahs who have been on Carmel who become the Elijahs under the juniper tree.

The stories of last week's lesson and this are in strange contrast. Elijah, a majestic figure, unabashed in the presence of a great multitude taunting the priests of the state religion, and daring to command even the king, bears little resemblance to this dejected figure in the desert, pining for death. The change is easily explained, however. There were three reasons for it: The prophet's spirit was overwrought, and his body was exhausted, and thus he was made sensitive to the persecution of a powerful and wicked woman.

#### A Woman's Hate.

Elijah had subjugated Ahab. The king had been turned from an enemy into a friend. By witnessing the wonderful duel between the false gods and the true he had become enthusiastic over the religion of Jehovah and the breaking of the three years' drought. But once he entered the presence of Jezebel his enthusiasm shriveled up as a tender plant at the first touch of winter's frost. Truth to tell, Ahab was very much of a hen-pecked husband. The shrewd and strong-minded Jezebel had him in complete control.

It seems never to have occurred to him that the event on Mount Carmel pointed out a duty to him as head of the nation. Instead of going home to deal faithfully with his wife for her part in promoting and protecting idolatry, he meekly entered her presence and told her what had happened. He let slip his chance to grasp his opportunity, to assume his rightful place in his own house. While he told his story, anxious to please his consort, we may see her listening with scornful mien and with an unconcealed contempt for his enthusiasm, which grew into a raging, storming fury when she learned of the defeat of her priests. It was an uncomfortable half hour for King Ahab when that domestic storm broke over the palace.

Jezebel naturally sought some outlet for her anger after having, no doubt, soundly berated her husband. But what could she do? The priests were dead, the people were roused to a high pitch of excitement against Baalism. Only Elijah was left to receive the vials of her wrath. A man might seek vengeance against the prophet but it was a distinctly feminine touch to threaten him first. The message, "So let the gods do to me, and more also, if I make not by this time the life of one of them by tomorrow about this time," was not very sagacious.

The returned prophet, humble, happy and exalted in spirit over his victory and over Jehovah's vindication of himself, was outside the palace, loyally awaiting the king's will. Suddenly, his elation was turned to panic by the message from Jezebel. The reaction was sudden and complete. The prophet's courage, which had borne such extraordinary tests, collapsed utterly. His overwrought spirit gave way to corresponding dejection, and he incontinently fled. Elijah, running away with all speed from one woman is in complete contrast with the Elijah who had been defiant in the face of an entire nation and its hostile priests. Such are the contradictions of human nature and of the experiences of a few hours.

#### A Heart Cast Down.

Unresistingly, the prophet went almost one hundred miles south to Beersheba, which marked the border of the southern kingdom, where he was well outside the king's reach. Here he left his servant. Fancy likes to think that the latter was none other than the son of the Zarephath widow whom Elijah had restored to life. For where else could this poverty-stricken and exiled prophet find one willing to become his servant or to share his fortunes? The deepest experiences of life must be undergone alone, however, and as Elijah had come to one such, he left the boy at Beersheba while he pushed on into the wilderness. Nothing but isolation and desolation could meet his mood this hour. He wanted to get away from men, all men; he was sick of the faces of his kind and weary of serving them. Out in the desert he found a juniper tree and under its friendly shade he sat down and prayed to die.

Utter discouragement usually suggests thoughts of death. This doubtless is unmanly and unworthy of a brave spirit, nevertheless it is a fact that in increasing numbers hundreds of persons are yearly seeking this way out of life's troubles. Something must be wrong with men or with the times when they not only have Elijah's thoughts, but push them to ultimate deeds.

#### When Trouble Comes.

There is a breaking point for most lives and it is not so strange as it would at first appear to see this virile character, who had borne a long siege of greater trouble utterly collapse before the hate of one woman. The experience is repeated in the lives of most great men, like, for instance, John the Baptist and Martin Luther, though nowhere is it to be found in the career of that great-souled man who dared to face increasing opposition until it culminated in the cross, without once showing signs of cowardice or fear.

True, Elijah's body and m

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

### THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

The campaign in the valley of the Laio river is quiet. The Japanese appear to be transferring their troops northward, apparently with the intention of threatening Kuropatkin's rail communications, and compelling him to evacuate Harbin, and abandon the army supplies accumulated there. Their lines south of the Russions are much depleted by this process, but Kuropatkin does not dare attack, as it would extend his line too much. Heavy rains for some days have impeded land operations seriously.

There has been almost continuous fighting for several days in front of Port Arthur. The Japanese demand for its surrender was profanely rejected by Gen. Stoessel, and since then the effort has been making to take it by assault. There certainly must have been heavy losses in the attacking force, but the story of some 20,000 Japanese being destroyed while charging over mine fields, must be dismissed as absurd. It would require mines covering many acres in extent to destroy any large number of troops while charging in open order, as modern tactics require. The fall of Port Arthur may come at any time, yet it may hold out for weeks. Stoessel is doing his plain duty as a soldier, and will not yield until compelled to by force of arms.

On the sea, the most important event of the week was the destruction of the Russian cruiser Novik. She was one of the vessels which broke through the Japanese cordon of vessels in front of Port Arthur. She sought refuge in the Chinese neutral port of Kaio-chou, which she was compelled to leave at the end of the 24-hour limit. She made her way outside of the Japan islands northward, to reach a Russian coaling station on the island of Sakhalien. Two fleet Japanese cruisers overtook her on Saturday and a running fight ensued. On Sunday morning it was resumed, the Novik was badly injured and beached on the shores of Korsakovsk harmor, island of Sakhalien.

The Japanese have refused the Chinese demand for the return of the Russian destroyer Ryeshitelai, taken out of a neutral port by them, and the threat was made that the Russian vessels in Chinese ports must be sent out, or Japanese warships wil go in and capture them. On Sunday afternoon a Japanese torpedo boat, stripped for action, entered the harbor of Shanghai, and anchored off the dock where the Russian cruiser Askold is being repaired. The United States destroyer Chauncey slipped her cable, steamed in, and anchored between the two vessels—an indication that our naval force at Shanghai proposes to enforce neutrality of that port. Meanwhile the Russian consul general at Shanghai refuses to disarm the Askold and the destroyer Grozovoi, thus adding to the complication.

### THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Apparently there is no hope of immediate settlement of the strike situation in Chicago. Both sides are determined and profess confidence in their ability to win out. The packers are doing business on a reduced scale, while the strikers are losing millions in wages.

In the end, one of the other will yield. And whether the strikers gain their point or the packers force their submission, or whether as is usually the case, the battle ends in a compromise, with practically no advantage to either, there will be one certain loser and that is the dear public. Prices of meats have already advanced, and the day of settlement will probably see a still further increase in prices. The public must pay the price or do without meat. No great harm would follow the alternative and unquestionably many a family will curtail its usual allowance.

The public is powerless to effect an early settlement. Although the most interested party in the fight, it has nothing to say. Chicago authorities must confine themselves to preserving the public peace and while their efforts have been practically a failure, still the point has not been reached where it was thought necessary to call the authority of the state into the contest. The almost daily assaults that are being made lead to the conclusion that the program of the strikers is to force state, if not national, intervention. There have been several murders as a result of the riots—and the situation is growing worse, instead of better. Mayor Harrison seems to be unequal to the occasion and unless conditions change for the better very soon it is probable that Governor Yates will take a hand.

### OREGON FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Oregon has stepped into line regarding the regulation of the liquor traffic. The legislature at its last session enacted a bill providing for local option in any political division of the state. By a majority vote, the saloon may be banished from any city or township. This bill was not to become a law until its submission to a vote of the people of the whole state, and its receiving a majority vote.

At the election, the bill received 43,316 votes, a majority of those cast, and is consequently a law. Portland and the other large towns cast majorities against it, but the majorities in the country districts overcame this easily. Conditions seem to be the same in Oregon as elsewhere—the principal part of the liquor vote is in cities and towns. Under this law, to judge from the recent vote, the saloon will be shut out of the townships and smaller towns, and be confined to the larger municipalities of the state.

### A MONOPOLY TO BE SMASHED.

The first benefit to commerce between the East and the Pacific coast, due to the purchase of the Panama canal by the United States government, will soon be realized. It will come through the abrogation of the contract between the Panama Railroad company and the Pacific Mail Steamship company.

The majority of the stock of the Panama railroad company was owned by the French Panama Canal company. Some five months ago, when the United States purchased the rights and property of the latter ,this railroad stock was included. Actual possession of the railroad as yet has not been assumed by the canal commission, but it has continued to be managed by the board of directors in New York. In a short time a number of these directors will resign and their places be filled by the election of members of the canal commission.

The Panama Railroad company, a number of years ago, when the late Collis P. Huntington controlled the Southern Pacific railroad and the Pacific Mail steamship line, entered into a contract that all freight carried across the isthmus for the Pacific coast should be delivered only to Pacific Mail steamers. This contract was made solely to keep up rail freight rates across the continent. Ocean transportation is much cheaper than rail, and freight rates by water from the East to Colon, thence across the isthmus by rail, and thence by vessel, can be done considerably cheaper than the all-rail rates across the continent.

The abrogation of this contract will open to free competition the ocean freight business, between Panama and our Pacific ports. It will thus reduce the transcontinental rail rates on all freight which is not perishable, and in cases where the additional time is not a factor.

### THE AGED MR. DAVIS.

Washington gossip has it that Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate for vice-president, will not be allowed to take the stump, in order that the failure of his mental powers through age shall not be brought prominently to public notice. There was a great audience present to listen to his speech of acceptance, and visitors declare that his efforts were pathetic. His memory failed him. He could not deliver the speech as written, and when he attempted to quote Judge Parker's famous telegram to the St. Louis convention he was unable to recall its phrases correctly.

The failure of memory is an usual concomitant of age, and Mr. Davis has reached the point at which his mental powers are weakening. The difference between his delivery when he was in his vigor, and his latest effort, is said to have been saddening on all who had heard him in his prime. Secretary Root's observations on the wisdom of nominating for second place a man who is not only fitted for the duties of the presidential office, should it devolve upon him, but one is also in the full vigor of his manhood, were fully demonstrated on this occasion.

### THE GEORGIA HORROR.

The horrible burning of two negroes at the stake in Statesboro, Georgia, was another outcrop of the savage lawlessness which is too frequently exhibited, both North and South. It has neither excuse nor palliation. The victims had been guilty of a most atrocious wholesale murder. They had been tried, convicted, and were in jail awaiting execution. There could be no pretense that the delays of the law might impede justice. There is not the smallest doubt the sentence imposed would have been executed at the time set.

It was the bounden duty of the authorities to protect the state and its people against the shame and outlawry of mob violence. The state militia was sent to the scene—but with unloaded rifles, and without ammunition! As soon as the mob found this out, a rush was made, the soldiers and officials overpowered, and the tragedy ensued. All supporters of law and order—including, it is to be hoped, all the better class of citizens in Georgia—must deplore and condemn this attack upon law and constituted authority.

This is precisely the criticism The Blade made upon the lynching and rioting in Springfield, this state, a few months ago. It matters not where such disgraceful affairs occur, whether in a Northern or a Southern state, the principles of free government and the supremacy of law are assailed equally, and all merit equal condemnation.

### PRIZE MONEY AND BOUNTY.

The last case that will ever be tried before an United States prize court, to settle the amount of prize money and bounty due to American naval officers and men, has just been concluded at Washington. The act of March 3, 1899, called the "personnel act," raised the pay of naval officers to the level of that of army officers of corresponding grade, and abolished the law granting bounty and prize money to the officers and men of a victorious fleet.

The last case under the old statute was for bounty due Admiral Dewey and his crew for the victory of Manila Bay, and has just been decided by the Court of Claims at Washington. The total bounty awarded is $191,400, of which the Admiral receives 5 per cent., or $9,750. The captain of each vessel receives one-tenth of the whole amount awarded her, while the other officers and the men share the remainder according to their rates of pay, each receiving a little over two months' pay. This bounty was for the destruction of the enemy's vessels of war.

Besides this, the officers and men of the fleet were entitled to prize money for the capture of the enemy's property as the result of a naval action. This case was tried before the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a prize court. The sum awarded was $828,677. Half of this goes to the naval pension fund, the other moiety being distributed to officers and men in the same way as the bounty. The total amount which went to the captors is $370,366, of which Admiral Dewey's share is $18,500. The system is now abolished and the payment of bounty and prize money is abandoned in the United States navy.


## LACE CURTAINS FOR YOU

### Special Notice to Readers Whose Time Expires In September.

Thousands of our readers have in use lace curtains which we have so liberally given for clubs within the past two years, and knowing nothing can be more acceptable to club raisers, we have concluded to offer them again this season.

Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below. They are described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

**How to Obtain the Premium.**

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By September 1st the many subscribers expiring during September should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to September subscribers only, and thirty days later the October people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any September subscriber fail, for any reason, to get the proposition by September third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before October 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with October subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every September name, and an equal number of new ones.


### THE BREAK IN STEEL PRICES.

War has begun between the United States Steel Corporation and the independent companies. The break came on Thursday by the big corporation cutting prices something like an average of $5 per ton on the various kinds of steel products, wire nails, plain wire, barbed wire, steel plates, etc.—to large dealers. The Pittsburg Steel company, at which the cut was aimed, met these prices, but gave the benefit to all buyers, large and small. And so the battle is on.

The next cut is looked for on structural steel, plates, bars and billets. If the struggle continues, it will seriously reduce the earnings of the Steel Corporation. The cuts already made mean a diminution of profit of at least two million dollars for the remainder of the year. But, on the other hand, the lower prices will stimulate the demand, and thus increase the output. Steel prices have been too high for many months, and a reduction to normal figures will have a good effect, in that it will stimulate the buying market.

### WHY THEY REFUSE TO SUPPORT PARKER

The assumption does not seem to be well founded that all the gold Democrats who have acted with the Republican party since 1896 will now return to their old affiliations. Many of them will do so, without doubt; but there are many others who see no reason why they should now abandon the administration they helped to elect, whose acts they approve, and under which we have been prosperous at home and won honor and respect abroad. One of this class is on, Oscar S. Straus, who was Cleveland's minister to Turkey, who publicly announced a short time ago that he will suport the Republican national ticket.

Another is Eugene A. Philbin, formerly Democratic district attorney of New York City, and one of the regents of the university. He is a gentleman of high standing and influence. He writes:

The reason that I, being a Democrat, am going to support President Roosevelt is that through personal acquaintance with the man and from close observations of his administration I believe it for the best interests of this country that he be elected. Every patriot should allow this to be the prime motive in casting his ballot.

Mr. Philbin commends the President's action with regard to trusts and combines, and with regard to the postal frauds. He sees no evidence in Judge Parker of the fearlessness and force of character which mark the President, and has grave doubts as to what Parker's course would be in case he were elected, while there is no doubt whatever with Mr. Roosevelt.

In South Dakota, two of the prominent Democrats of that state have come out for the Republican ticket. The first is Olaf Eldem, nominated by the recent Democratic state convention for attorney general of South Dakota. Mr. Eldem has withdrawn from the ticket, and in giving his reasons he writes:

I supported William J. Bryan for the reason that he stood for the west and progress, and against the plutocrats of the east. Conditions, however, in my opinion, are reversed. Roosevelt, instead of Parker, stands for the interests of the west and against Wall street and the money power of the east.

The other is H. C. Hinkley, former state senator, who was nomfnated by the Democrats of his county for county judge. In declining the nomination, Mr. Hinkley says:

I shall not support Mr. Parker or Mr. Davis, who, in my opinion, were nominated by the most undemocratic convention ever held. At St. Louis Democracy surrendered to the stock manipulators of Wall street, the trusts and combinations.

These examples show the trend of events. In the East, thoughtful men see no reason to abandon Mr. Roosevelt, who has been tried and not found wanting, to make a doubtful experiment with Judge Parker,with Hill as the power behind the throne. In the West, tens of thousands of Democrats will support Roosevelt because of his attitude regarding trusts. They will not have Parker, with August Belmont and the Wall street trust speculators backing him.

### VERMONT'S ELECTION.

Vermont holds her state election on September 6. There is no doubt of a Republican victory; the only question is as to the size of the plurality. The vote of Vermont has shown, for a number of years, by the fluctuations of the Republican pluralities, the drift of public sentiment in the Union at large—of course outside of the solid south. When the drift of opinion is in favor of the Republicans, Vermont has indicated it by an increased plurality, while when the tide ran towards the Democrats the Republican margin in Vermont declined.

The election is for governor and state officers, which are chosen every two years. In 1902, Gov. McCullough, the Republican candidate, was elected by 24,500 plurality. This is hardly a fair comparison, for there was a liquor fight on, and a license Republican candidate, who polled 28,201 votes. In the September contest in 1900, two years before, the Republican candidate for governor had 31,312 plurality; while two months later, at the Presidential election, McKinley had 29,719 plurality. The claim is made that there is a strong feeling in favor of reciprocity throughout New England. If so, it should be reflected in the Vermont result in September 6.

### DEMOCRATS SEEKIN G FOR A POPULAR ISSUE

The Democratic boosters seem to lack an issue which appeals to the people. Tentative efforts have been made at several points, but have been abandoned, for cogent reasons. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says the Democratic workers complain that they receive different instructions nearly every day, and are looking for the appearance of the Democratic campaign text-book with eagerness, in order to get a definite guide.

First, it was determined to make an issue of the President's personality. Several speeches made in the House assailing the President were printed in large numbers, as ammunition in this warfare. But the Republican editors promptly put the Democrats in the witness-box and asked them to prove their assertions that the President is "unsafe." They were asked to point out where, in his almost three years' incumbency, he had done anything to give color to such a charge, at variance with not only the Democratic platform but with the tenor of public opinion on the tariff.

Then Mr. Gorman's speech against the upbuilding of our navy, and deprecating the increase made three years ago in the regular army, was tried. No sooner was this document put out than Democratic editors all over the Union remonstrated. They told the committee that attacks on the navy and army simply made Republican votes.

Then came Representative Cowherd's attempted reply to the bulletin of the bureau of labor on wages and the cost of living. But it fails, because, in order to make his point, Mr. Cowherd declares that retail prices are not an index of the cost of living, but that wholesale prices afford the only true comparison! Such an assertion carries its own refutation with it. So there is nothing to do but to await the printing of the campaign text-book, to see if an issue can be found that will not act as a boomerang.

### THE PRESIDENT ON LYNCHING

The New Orleans Times-Democrat works itself into a passion over a recent utterance of President Roosevelt in the case of a negro convicted of assault on a child. The assailant was convicted and sentenced to be hung, whereupon application was made to the President to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. This application was denied, and, in the course of his remarks on the case the President said: "That lynching spirit which is so full of evil omen for this people, because it seeks to avenge one infamous crime by the commission of another of equal infamy."

The Times-Democrat cannot bring itself to believe that this "horrible sentence" expresses the honest views of the President. "Rather we prefer to believe," says that paper, "that his intention was to say something malicious about the south—something that would shock the sensibilities of the people of this section who are confronted with the danger of the negro's bestiality."

What is there so horrible about this condemnation of lynching? It is clearly illegal, even as the Times-Democrat admits, and is "an assault on the law by force and arms," where the victim is already in the custody of the officers. But that is not all. It lowers the moral plane of every man who takes part in it and, unless his conscience be seared, degrades him beyond measure. But the President made his remark general. He didn't confine it to the case of an outrage against women. There have been lynchings, and many of them, for other offenses. White men who have committed brutal murders have been lynched. Nor have these outbreaks been confined to the south. The fair name of Ohio has been befouled more than once because of them and we venture to say that not a single participant is proud of his work.

In its efforts to create political prejudice the Times-Democrat oversteps the lines of decency. Fortunately it does not reflect the sentiment of the people in its section. There are many fair-minded citizens in the southern states who will resent the implications put upon this utterance by the Times-Democrat. All law-abiding people will approve his "horrible sentence," because they know it to be the honest conviction of an honest man. There is no man in the republic more desirous of peace and prosperity for the southern states than is President Roosevelt, and this effort to create sectional hatred is ill-advised and un-American.

### STOESSEL'S PROFANITY.

General Stoessel, the commander at Port Arthur, is reported to have sworn like a pirate over the conditions of the Japanese demand for the surrender of that fortress. The Russian tongue is said to possess a most copious vocabulary of profanity, and the Russian chief, from all accounts, exhausted it in expressing his opinion. The conditions were these: The Russian troops to be allowed to join Kuropatkin, under arms; the citizens to be protected and sent to any destination at Japanese expense; and Port Arthur to be left intact, the seven battleships and cruisers, and the torpedo fleet in the harbor to be surrendered.

It was, of course, the third condition which excited the wrathful outburst of profane objurgation on the part of Gen. Stoessel. He knows the Japanese have no second naval line, and the mere suggestion that he should turn over to them four battleships, two cruisers and a dozen or more torpedo boats—somewhat damaged, but capable of repair—to add to Japan's naval strength, was more than his Russian stolidity could stand. Hence the explosion. His reply was that "so long as there is a man in the last fort Port Arthur will fight."

It seems impossible that his defense shall be successful. Sooner or later the fortress will fall; but the cost of the victory to the Japanese will be fearful in loss of human life. And the world may be sure that not a war vessel in the harbor will fall into Japanese hands. They will all be blown up by Russian hands rather than that they shall be added to Japan's sea power.

### WATSON'S MILD CRITICISM.

Tom Watson, Populist candidate for President, in his speech accepting the nomination, puts this pertinent query: "By what right do the Democratic leaders undertake to preach and expound to the American people an economic question?" The emphasis with which they declared themselves "unalterably opposed to mono-metallism" in 1896, was not even equalled by Judge Parker, their candidate, when he wired to St. Louis that he regarded the gold standard as "irrevocably fixed by law," and Mr. Watson looks upon this remarkable back somersault as evidence of political incompetency.

The Blade protests that Candidate Watson is hypercritical. He must not forget that the donkey has ears and a tail that never wag together. The leaders started out after the votes this year, and so they agreed to consider the money question a dead issue. Parker kicked over the broth. It was agreed that protection was robbery, and it was later agreed, in order to insure funds for the campaign, that the rank protectionist and octogenarian, Henry Davis, should be named for vice president. It was agreed that the Panama canal was a good thing but the method of getting it bad. It was agreed that this country, should let go of the little Filipino's hand, but Parker says to go slow. And there you are. One can get almost any construction out of the platform and the candidates on every public question. It is like the prestidigitator's glass of water. Order your heart's desire in the liquid line and presto! there you are.

Candidate Watson characterizes the Democratic attitude as a piece of effrontery. It is more like rascality. It is a palpable effort to bunko the people, to get votes by cheat, to pretend to be all things to all men and then, in the event of victory, what? No one under the great canopy of heaven unblessed with second sight of a million fold magnifying power, can tell.

### MR. DAVIS ACCEPTS.

The venerable Henry Gassaway Davis has formally accepted the Democratic vice presidential nomination, closing the series of those events for the present campaign. His address has the one merit of brevity. On one point the goes farther than his platform. He says he regards "the monetary standard as irrevocably established." There is no such intimation in the platform; and there is a gentleman in Nebraska who has already declared that he is waiting until the election is over to begin a reorganization of the Democratic party in the interests of himself and free silver.

Mr. Davis indulged in unconscious humor when he referred to his own nomination. He noted it as the first time since the civil war that a nominee on the national ticket has been taken from the section south of Mason and Dixon's line, and hailed it as an obliteration of sectional differences. Mr. Davis is certainly not ignorant that West Virginia was always loyal, that it separated from Virginia on the secession issue, and that his nomination was made, not because he lives south of Mason and Dixon's line, but because he is a multi-millionaire, and because it is hoped his money and influence will capture the electoral vote of West Virginia, a Republican state, for the Democrats.

Mr. Davis attacked the Republican party on the ground that the cost of government has largely increased under Republican rule, and goes back to Buchanan's administration to find a basis of comparison. In doing this, he neglects to take into consideration the enormous increase in population and commerce since that time, and the necessarily great increase in governmental expenditures in consequence. He speaks of the "deficit" for the last fiscal year, but does not tell his audience that we paid fifty million dollars for the Panama canal and spent twelve millions in extending rural free delivery. He refers to the excess of expenditures over receipts from July 1 to August 10, but fails to remind us that on July 1 the appropriations for the present fiscal year became available, and that the semiannual payment of interest on the national debt fell due. Each year there is a large deficit for the first two or three months of the fiscal year, which is later made up from the receipts; for the monthly expenditures are far less in the months after July.

### WHY THIS ABUSE OF HENRY?

Democrats who heard the venerable ex-Senator Davis ramble through his speech of acceptance are cursing the St. Louis convention for its asininity in tailing their political kite with a mummy. They say he forgot his lines, he substituted meaningless words and vacuous expressions, and plainly betrayed his utter inability to think connectedly. The spectacle was a pitiable one in the extreme and is causing no end of comment.

Of course everyone understood that the West Virginia patriarch was placed on the ticket because he is credited with being the possessor of anywhere from twenty to forty millions hard cash. The Democratic manipulators at St. Louis saw in his nomination assurances of a generous contribution and it was stated at the time that he had promised half a million. His age was discussed, but everyone declared that he was younger than most men at 60, and that his faculties were as keen as those of most men at 40.

This sudden reversal of opinion in the party's own ranks may be premeditated. Perhaps Henry hasn't thawed out as readily as was anticipated. Perhaps in the loss of memory, he has acquired a strangle hold grip on his possessions and refuses to loosen, in which case, one can readily understand why men in his own party are talking about him as "senile." If the ex-senator doesn't either knock the head off that barrel or resign, Democracy will go off in a corner and hate itself.

## ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY EN ROUTE TO AMERICA.

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY FROM THE SKETCH.

London, Aug. 22.—Dr. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, who with Mrs. Davidson and two chaplains sailed for New York in the Celtic, carried with him many good wishes that his visit to America may be a success.

Most of the London papers have had editorials dealing with the archbishop's journey, which, it is pointed out, is the first one across the Atlantic undertaken by a primate of all England.

Special precautions will be taken to guard the primate against American interviewers.

The Vicar of Windsor, who also accompanies the archbishop, said that on no account will the primate permit himself to be questioned by reporters.

A press guard of clergymen will accompany him in public.

## Descendant of Spartan Wants to Be an American

LEONIDES KARABELOS

New York, Aug. 22.—Leonidas Karabelos, eleven years old, who comes from the same part of Greece as did his illustrious namesake of old, who died with his three hundred Spartans in defending the Pass of Thermopylae, is waiting at Ellis Island to hear from Washington as to whether he may stay here and grow up under the Stars and Stripes.

He came here, he says, to live with his uncle, C. Athaneslis, who is a chef in a Broadway restaurant. His father sent him here to be educated, and become an American. Leonidas says that this is his dearest wish.

He arrived here on the French line steamship Touraine. The case was considered at a hearing before the board of special inquiry, and the boy presented his own case through an interpreter.

So manly and sincere did he appear to the members of the board that instead of deciding to deport him they referred his case to Deputy Commissioner Murray, who submitted the facts, with a letter recommending that the boy be allowed to stay here, to Secretary Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor.

## "Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

IN A BASTEEL,
(For taking possession uv the Post offis,)
CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
December 15, 1885.

Ther ain't no sich thing ez a Dimekratic party no more, only in name. It is troo that we electid a sposed Dimocrat, President, but wat hev we got for it? I hev red the message uv Grover Cleveland, a man wich 'twere base flattery to call ingrate. I wuz never so thunderstruck in my life ez when I peroosed that dockyment, so much so that when the Corners cum, en masse, to the front uv mv cell to hev it red to 'em, I reely hedn't the power to do it. Here wuz a Dimicratic President actilly advocatin a high pertective tariff; or deprecatin any movement onto the present tariff, wich is the same thing; here wuz a Dimocratic President goin back on the frodulent silver dollar, the fust time in the histry uv this kentry that a Dimocrat hez refoosed to stand by any frod; and heer wuz a Dimocratic President actily insistin on that most feendish uv all traps wich the Dimocratic party ever fell into, Civil Servis Reform.

But that aint the wust uv it. Here wuz a Dimocratic President wich actily and without reserve, insistid that the offises shel not be given out ez rewards fur politikle servis, but suthin wich he calls "fitnis" shel be taken into account!

I am prepared now to heer the horn uv Gabrel any minit. I am not pertikeler now, how soon Azrael waves his dark wings over me. I hev my baggage checked fur the onsartin hereafter. When a Dimekrat enunshates sich doctrin, it is high time fur a old moss-back like me, to git reddy to go. Life ain't got nothin more into it fur me, and my restin place shood immejitly be the silent toom.

Ther ain't no more Dimocrisy. We hev been swallered up by the Mugwumps. They are runnin the glorious old organizashun, and they hev even me under controle.

I spose I shel hev to become a Mugwump, myself, or die in prizn. I spose when I walk out uv this cell into the free air uv hevins I shel hev to set up in Bascom's ez a Mugwump. I heer myself now trvin to eggsplane to the good Deekin Pogram how it is that he and I shood elect Cleveland, and Pollock still be Collector and Lubbock still in the Postoffis. I heer myself eggsplanin to him wat a Mugwump reely is, that a Mugwump is a man wich is to pollytix wat a wild-eyed Noo Englander is to philosophy. That ez the Noo Englander soars after the onattainable and dives after the onfathomable, so a Mugwump is a politikle philosopher wich wants to drag the kentry from the isn't to the is, and then take it back again. I shel hev to instruct him that to be a Mugwump, wun wich is a Dimocrat must vote the Republikin tikkit, still swarin that he is a Dimocrat but opposin all that he bleeves in fur the sake uv Reform, and ef he is a Republikin he must vote the Dimocratic tikkit fur the sake of reform, swarin all the time that he is yit a Republikin. I shel hev to make the poor old man wich never votid anything but a Dimekratic tikkit in his life, and never put one in the box till he hed sum one wich cood reed look it over to see that there wuz nary a skratch onto it. I shel hev to beet it into this innosent old seed that, being a Dimocrat, he must vote the Republikin tickkit this year, and the Dimokratic tikkit the next, and so on, becoz when a man votes the same tikkit twice in consekootivenis he becomes corrupt and can't be a Mugwump at all.

The Mugwump uv today is the Independent uv yeers gone by, wich allus bleeved one way and jist ez allus votid the tother.

However, to do this is the only way to offis jist now, and I don't know ez I keer. It will be ruther renchin on the Deekin, but I kin stand it. I hev indulged in a good many moral gymnastix, and I ain't agoin to allow any little thing like this to check me in my career. Ef Mugwumpism is the way to Postoffis, then I shel be a Mugwump, even if I hev to go to Noo York to find out wat a Mugwump reely is. Ef the President kin ask anything uv me that I can't perform,, ez the price uv place, I shood like to see him try it. Any fate is better than the life I hev bin leedin, and I don't know uv anything that I can't stand for the few yeers I hev to live.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Politikle Contorshunist.)

### A Paramount Issue.

Springfield Union.

The valued New York Times finds that Parker's speech strikes throughout "the note of domestic tranquility." We were very sure the Democratic press would find something in the speech to praise. Why not make "domestic tranquility" the paramount issue?

## Current Events.

Prince Obolensky has assumed his functions as governor of Finland.

A Danish torpedo boat collides while the squadron is training and sinks.

Three insurgent vessels shell Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and then grant armistice.

Judge Parker is being deluged with appeals that he take the stump in the western states.

The Germans rout the Hereros forces in South Africa and the natives flee in every direction.

Disastrous fires, in which many persons perish, cause terror in the drouth district of Hungary.

Prince Louis, of Battenburg, will represent King Edward at the christening of the heir to Russia's throne.

Haytians buy fraudulent citizenships in the United States to escape tax exactions in their own republic.

John A. McCall, head of New York Life Insurance Co., deserts Democracy and declares for Roosevelt.

Diamonds and furs increase greatly in price, the Boer war and coronation of King Edward being blamed.

War in steel opened by cut in prices, while news comes from Pittsburg that the billet pool has ceased to exist.

The system at the Chicago stock yards is being revolutionized and many reforms are instituted when union domination ends.

President of the New York Building Trades Alliance is indicted on the charge of extortion, and gives $2,000 bail.

The White Star Line announces a cut in first cabin east-bound rates, amounting in the case of the Oceanic to $35, the rate being made $65.

President Roosevelt's letter read at the national encampment, G. A. R., in Boston, declaring the flag is in the Philippines to stay, arouses enthusiasm.

Trial trains are run through the new rapid transit subway in New York, and the trip from the downtown stations to Harlem is made in less than fifteen minutes.

Insurgent vessels bombard Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, for forty minutes, when the foreign consuls secure a twenty-four hours' truce to remove the women and children.

Managers of the World's Fair are planning to open the exposition Sundays. A loophole is said to have been discovered in the congressional act, and the change in policy may take place soon.

Three Wisconsin nominees for places as electors on the state Republican ticket are to withdraw because of their connection with national banks. This is in accord with the decision of the Republican national committee that such positions are offices of trust under the government.

Paraguay insurgents make minister of war and escort prisoner.

Archbishop of Canterbury sails from England for United States tour.

Extra precautions have been taken to protect Prince Obolensky, governor of Finland.

The Building Trades alliance of New York shows weakness and may make a complete backdown.

"National children's day," Aug. 29, is expected to be one of the biggest days at the World's fair.

Italy has sent a cruiser to the port of Dernah, province of Barca, to enforce demands for an apology.

The Democratic national committee now plans a hard fight in Illinois and will spend $100,000 in this state.

Speaker Cannon and Senator Fairbanks are to be provided with special trains for their speechmaking tours.

Russia plans to destroy Japan's navy by uniting the Baltic fleet and the Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons.

St. Paul railroad declares a sugar rate war from Chicago west and northwest, the reduction in rates amounting to 15 and 22 cents.

Charles Warren Spalding, ex-banker, is given his freedom after seven years in jail and prison. Release due to untiring efforts of his wife.

American, Anchor and Leyland steamship companies enter the ocean rate war and announce reductions in east-bound passages.

Fact that Senator Fairbanks, during the war with Spain, offered his services as a soldier is disclosed by the Republican national committee.

The board of conciliation of the anthracite strike commission refers the dispute regarding the employment of check weighmen to Judge Gray.

Sir Thomas Lipton announces that he will build the Shamrock IV and will challenge again for the America cup. The new yacht will be built on the Clyde.

Weekly trade reviews indicate a slight increase in wholesalers' activity, but the general business situation reflects uncertainty as to the condition of crops.

Recent financing of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, involving a loan of $8,000,000, is said to have cost the borrowers 17 to 18 per cent for a year.

Acting on an opinion from Corporation Counsel Tolman, the police order the packers to quit housing workers in their plants. Three days are given in which to comply with the order. Packers say that no more than 3,000 men are being lodged within the yards at present.

Fierce fight, in which a number are injured, takes place between 200 Michigan Central section hands and an equal number of employes of the South Chicago Street railway over a question of right of way across the steam road's tracks in Hammond, Ind.

### Smooth Verification.

Chicago Tribune.

On a cabbage patch in Connecticut
The hail came down like falling stars,
And according to the estimate of experts
who visited the scene of the disaster
next day and computed the damage,
that unexpected and unprecedented
hail storm caused a loss of nearly
half a million

Imported Havana cigar

THE NEW IMPROVED

## Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

**What Blade Readers Have To Say About The Blade Rotary Washing Machine**

Unadilla, Neb., May 22, 1904.

Dear Blade:—I received the washing machine and like it first rate. It works the easiest of any I have seen. It is all right. Thanking you for your kindness I remain, Yours truly A. W. VAN HORN.

Tekonsha, Mich., May 24, 1904.

J. C. Richardson—Dear Sir: We received the machine in due time all O. K. We like it very much. It is way ahead of any machine we have ever used or seen. Our hardware dealer handles a rotary machine at $6.50, but we like this one better than his. Yours sincerely, MRS. F. B. THOMAS.

Utica, Pa., May 13, 1904.

The Toledo Blade—Sirs: The washing machine is first-class, and all the company claims for it. You can recommend as one of the best. Very respectfully, W. A. SERVICE.

## THE "FOREST CITY"

**World's Fair Art Portfolios**

**480** Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 17 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.

No Coupon required.

## Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case ..... $14.30
Extra for engraved case..... $1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case ..... 11.65
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case ..... 15.90
Extra for engraved case..... $1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case ..... 13.25
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case ..... 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case ..... 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case ..... 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case ..... 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case ..... 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case ..... 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case ..... 12.15
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case ..... 14.00
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case ..... 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case ..... 12.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

## CUTPAPER PATTERNS

**BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.**

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

**Girl's Chinese Kimona.**

No. 4335. What girl would not like one of those pretty, bright kimonas, patterned exactly after the real Chinese ones? In the model shown here, the garment is in one piece, although if the silk or material be narrow, it will be necessary to piece it. The opening of the front is shaped as illustrated, and extends to the under-arm seam. Bands of contrasting material or ribbon decorate the outer edges and frogs are used in the closing. Crepe-silk, lawn or cashmere are suitable materials for such a garment. Sizes, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

**Girl's Frock.**

No. 4333. Among the many pretty styles, it is very hard to find one that is especially pretty for a girl of this age. She is very apt to be pretty "straight up and down," and needs a style that will add to the breadth of shoulders and good skirt width as well. In the model shown here, the waist has a little fulness at neck and blouses slightly over the belt. The closing is in the back, and the waist may be worn with or without the bertilla. The skirt is a very pretty model, having a front gore, to which is attached the double flounce

skirt. Bands of trimming lend attractiveness to the design. Any of the usual materials may be used in the construction of the mode.

Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Material required for 10-year-old girl, five yards 36 inches wide, with seven yards of embroidery trimming.

**Girl's Frock.**

No. 4387.—An excellent example of the prevailing style of box-pleated effects is shown in this simple little frock suitable for almost any kind and all kind of material. The body and skirt are in one, with three box pleats stitched to body

length in both front and back. A very pretty collar, which may be plainly or elaborately trimmed, and a removable shield are attractive accessories. The mode develops well in serge, lightweight flannels, challie, pongee or in pique, linen, madras, nainsook or gingham.

Material required for eight year child, 4¼ yards, 36 inches wide, with 6½ yards insertion. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

**Misses' Dressing Sack.**

No. 4383.—This is the day of the dressing sack—Japanese, flowing, tight-fitting, long or short styles, but dressing sacks just the same. Everyone has her own particular style, and for those who like the fitted ones best we offer the design illustrated. The back is adjusted by slight gathers at the waist line and an under-

arm gore. The loose fronts may be belted down if preferred. A pretty collar gives finish to the waist and may be made of contrasting or same material as the waist. Feather-stitching and lace may further embellish the sack if additional trimming is desired.

French flannel, fleece-backed cottons and challies are suitable woolen materials, while any of the cotton weaves in floral or bold designs are pretty. Material required for medium size, three yards, 36 inches wide. Sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.

**Girl's Frock.**

No. 4468:—This simple little dress is characterized by the graceful arrangement of tucks, the ones in front stitched to simulate a box-pleat. The same idea is carried out in the back, except as to the number of tucks, there being only three on each side, as five give too much fullness at the waist. The skirt, however, has the same arrangement as the front. The frock, which may be made with or without the lining, opens in front

under the pleat, the faastening is made by buttons and buttonholes, the effect of which is exceedingly pretty. The collar opens on the side and is also fastened by button and buttonhole. The sleeve is a charming model, having three tucks at the lower edge which may be stitched entirely around the sleeve if so desired.

For a pretty little school frock this is a most practical garment. Any girl can get into the dress and fasten it properly without the aid of some one else to see that it is buttoned right, or perhaps to button it for her. School time comes pretty early in the morning and at an hour when mother is busy and any garment that has the advantage of being easily put on is appreciated by both the mother and wearer. The frock may be trimmed with medallions or bands of lace on the front pleat and collar and cuffs if a fancy effect is desired, or another pretty way would be to edge each tuck with two rows of white or bright colored soutache braid. A pretty costume might be evolved from red or blue serge, finishing with white stitching or braid and white buttons. Other desirable fabrics are etamine, challis, foulard, pique and cottons.

Material required for 8-year girl, 3⅞ yards, 36 inches wide.

Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 years.

**Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:**

**PATTERN DEPARTMENT, THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO**


## WEEKLY PAY IS $400,500

### Union Men Out in Chicago Number 32,180.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—In Chicago there are 32,180 persons on strike, and the amount of money they are losing in wages approxiamtes $400,500 for every week that they remain out. The workers, however, are not the only sufferers, for the burden falls equally upon their families, the mothers and children who are depenedent upon the wage earners for their sustenance, and who number 112,560 souls.

According to latest police reports there are at present ninety places against which strikes have been declared and which are receiving police protection. It takes one-fourth of the force—already inadequate for the city's needs—to furnish this protection. Moreover, the withdrawal of such a large number of policemen from their beats, coupled with the presence of a vast army of idle men, has greatly increased the amount of crime that is committed daily within the city limits.

Some of the strkes have been in progress since the first of the year and others have had a duration of from twelve to twenty weeks, while the largest of all the strikes, that of the packing trades, has been in force for nearly six weeks, and the loss in wages of the strikers has reached a total of $1,870,000. The total loss to strikers in the strikes which are now in force, figuring from the time that they started, aggregates the enormous sum of $2,802,000. The loss to the various industries affected can only be estimated. It cannot be less than five times the loss to the strikers.

In the last number of the Machinists' Monthly Journal, the official organ of the international machinists' association, the following item is conspicuously displayed:

"It is a bad time to contemplate striking when thousands of men are walking the streets in idleness."

Yet there are in Chicago 1,350 machinists on strike. Some of them have been out for twelve weeks and others for more than thirty weeks.

That there are thousands of men walking the streets in idleness is clearly proven by the registrations at the various employment bureaus. The registration office of the Employers' Association of Chicago has been open little more than a month, yet in that time nearly 2,000 men have registered and applied for positions, and applications are coming in at the rate of fifty a day. Of these applicants 11 per cent. are union men and 89 per cent. are non-union. Each applicant is required to furnish references, and the proportion of such references which have been returned as good is 96 per cent., which latter figures give a pretty clear idea of the class of men who are idle. Other employment bureaus show even a larger number of registrations, as there is a prejudice, especially among union men, against the Employers' Association.

## 641,283 ATTEND THE FAIR

**Visitors Show Small Fall Off From Previous Week.**

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—The attendance at the world's fair for the past week almost equals that of the week previous, although the past week was not marked with so many attractions. The total number of admissions for the past week amounted to 641,283 and the total for the week previous was 666,607.

## M. GERALD COMES OVER

**Commissioner General for France Arrives in United States.**

New York, Aug. 20.—M. Gerald, the new commissioner general for France to the St. Louis exposition, arrived here today on La Lorraine. M. Gerald has for some years been a member of the French parliament for the district of Charanee and has won prominence in that body. He visited America in 1893 at the time of the Chicago exposition and is familiar with conditions in the United States, having a great number of friends in this country. He is the author of several works on fiscal science and on economic subjects. He will proceed immediately to St. Louis.

## DAVIS NOTIFIED.

### His Speech of Acceptance Was Brief and Formal.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 17.—Henry Gassaway Davis was formally notified today that he is a nominee of the Democratic party for Vice President of the United States. Mr. Davis accepted the nomination in a brief speech reviewing the political situation, echoing the sentiments of Judge Parker on the money question and expressing the determination to be successful in the campaign.

Representative John Sharpe Williams, of Mississippi, chairman of the notification committee, of the St. Louis convention, delivered the notification address.

The ceremonies were held on the lawn of the White Sulphur Springs hotel, which affords a natural amphitheatre, the ground sloping up from the speaker's stands on all sides and sheltered by high, spreading oaks. The day was an ideal one from every standpoint. An early morning fog had been dissipated by the sun, and the air was still and crisp. Hundreds of enthusiastic Democrats had assembled from the Virginias and bordering states, and heavy train loads brought others from a distance. Sturdy mountaineers came on horseback, on foot and in wagons, with their families. The ceremonies were marked with the utmost simplicity.

## THE FORMAL CEREMONIES

**John Sharp Williams Makes Notification Address.**

Chairman Williams, of the committee, delivered an address of six thousand or more words, in which he mingled satire and facetia with criticism of the Republican party and Republican principles.

In his introductory he said:

"Just before leaving home I said that I was going to West Virginia, with some others, to notify you of your nomination. One of my brother's little boys, standing by, said, 'Uncle John, he must be a mighty big goose if he hasn't heard of it already.' In a certain way, the notification with which we are charged is perfunctory and unnecessary, and yet it is well to maintain by some degree of formality that respectful observance which is due to great events. The nomination by a great party to the great office to which we call you, the vice-presidency, carrying with it the duty of presiding over the senate of the United States and the possibility of succession to the presidency, is a great event."

In closing, Mr. Williams addressed himself directly to Senator Davis in these words:

"It has been a pleasure to us to do our duty, to notify you of your nomination. This has been a pleasure notwithstanding the fact that you had already been in a manner notified by Hon. Elihu Root, who, while pretendedly notifying Senator Fairbanks, could not get his name into it, as the darkies say, and whose speech consisted principally in saying: 'Go to, thou art an old man,' and in bemoaning the fact that you might possibly die before you got to be President. So might he for that matter.

"That would be bad enough, but not as bad as a case I know of—the case of a man who was once elected vice-president, and who becoming President later 'tickled the ears of the groundlings, but made the judicious to grieve.' Mr. Root forgot that Democratic presidents are never killed and that they never die while holding office, although some of them do afterwards.

"In further comment upon Hon. Elihu Root's notification of your nomination, I will hazard the remark, in reply to one of exceeding good taste on his part, that it is better to run the risk of incurring, as in due course of the flesh we all must, physical 'inability' than to have been cursed with that peculiar mental 'inability' for any possible task in life, which consists of taking ourselves too seriously and nobody else with respect or reverence.

In real conclusion, Mr. Davis, it is a sincere pleasure indeed to know and to be able to help to place in high position a man of your character and sense and modesty, a man who, as the result of a life of continence, temperance, self-containment and useful and honest industry, presents a picture, in virile, though advanced, age, of mens sana in corpore sano, which is a delight to the eye, a satisfaction to the soul and was taught by wise ancients to be the summum bonum of individual earthly existence."

## SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

**Former Senator Davis Replies to Chairman Williams.**

In reply Mr. Davis addressed Chairman Williams and the members of the committee in part as follows:

Is it not significant of a closer and truer brotherhood among us, that for the first time since the civil war a nominee on the national ticket has been taken from that section of our common country that lies south of Mason and Dixon's line—happy recognition of the obliteration of all sectional differences which led to and followed that unhappy struggle.

I heartily endorse the platform upon which I have been nominated, and with the convention and its nominee for president, regard the present monetary standard of value as irrevocably established.

In the campaign preceding the last election, much stress was laid by Republican speakers upon the prosperous condition of the country, and forebodings were heard of the ill results, especially to the laboring man, which would follow any change in the political complexion of the government.

It is true that the times then were good, but it is no less a fact that, while there has been no change in the party in power, many of the evils prophesied have come under Republican rule. Four years ago factories, mills, mines and furnaces were in active operation, unable to supply the demand, but now many are closed, and those that are open are being operated with reduced force on short hours. Then wages were high, labor was scarce and there was work for all.

Now work is scarce, many wage earners unemployed and wages reduced. The apprehension which now prevails in business circles and the present unsatisfactory industrial conditions of the country seem to demand a political change.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, there was a deficit of $41,000,000. From the first of July, 1904, to August 10, or about a month and a third of the present fiscal year, the expenditures of the government have exceeded the receipts by $21,515,000.

There could be no stronger evidence of the extravagance into which the Republican party has fallen, and no more potent argument in behalf of a change to the party whose tenets have always embraced prudence and economy in administering the people's affairs.

In the language of our platform, "The rights of labor are certainly no ess vested, no less sacred, and no less inalienable than the rights of capital."

The time is opportune to emphasize the truth of this utterance. The most sacred right of property is the right to possess and own one's self and the labor of one's own hands—capital itself being but stored up labor. For years I worked in the ranks as a wage earner, and I know what it is to earn my living in the sweat of my brow. I have always believed, and my convictions came from the hard school of experience, that, measured by the character of work he does and the cost of living, a man is entitled to full compensation for his services. My experience as a wage earner, and my association with labor, have alike taught me the value of Democratic principles; for in them the humblest has the strongest security for individual right and the highest stimulus to that independence of spirit and love of self-help which produce the finest private characters, and form the base of the best possible government.

Our Republican friends are prone to refer to the great commercial growth of the country under their rule, and yet the census report shows that from 1850 to 1860, under Democratic rule and the Walker tariff, the percentage of increase was greater in population, wealth, manufactures and railroad mileage, the factors which affect most largely the prosperity of the country, than in any decade since.

The cost of government has largely increased under Republican rule. The expenditures per capita for the last years respectively of the administrations given, taken from the reports of the secretary of the treasury, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1860, under Buchanan | $2.01 |
| In 1893, under Harrison | 5.77 |
| In 1897, under Cleveland | 5.10 |
| In 1901, under McKinley | 6.56 |
| In 1904, under Roosevelt | 7.10 |

The Republicans now claim great consistency in their attitude upon the currency question, and the President in his recent speech of acceptance, said that they know what they mean when they speak of a stable currency, "the same thing from year to year," and yet in the platforms of their party in 1884, 1888 and 1892, they favored the double standard of value. In the platform of 1888 they said:

"The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver."

I congratulate your committee and the constituency it represents in the selection by the delegates to the national convention of the nominee for the presidency. He is a man of courage, yet prudent; of high ideals, yet without pretense; of the most wholesome respect for the constitution and the majesty of the laws under it, and a sacred regard for their limitations; of the keenest sense of justice, which would rebel against compounding a wrong to an individual or to a nation; positive in conviction, yet of few words; strong in mental and moral attributes, and yet withal modest and reserved; possessed of a sturdy constitution and magnificent manhood, and yet temperate in his actions and dignified in his demeanor.

It is not the orator or man of letters, but the man of reserve force, of sound judgment, of conservative method and steadiness of purpose, whom the people have called to the office of the presidency; notably in the contests between Jefferson and Burr, Jackson and Clay, Lincoln and Douglas, Grant and Greeley, Cleveland and Blaine.

Dire predictions were made by our political opponents of what would happen at the St. Louis convention, but they misjudged the temper of the party and the people. While there had been differences in preceding campaigns, yet at St. Louis they were all harmonized and a common ground was found upon which all could stand and do battle for Democratic principles, which, in the language of the times, is sane, safe and sound.

With a candidate whose personality appeals to the good sense and sound judgment of the American people, a platform whose principles are for the greatest good to the greatest number, and a reunited party earnest for the restoration of good and economical government, we should succeed and the principles of Democracy again triumph.

It will be my pleasure and duty at a time not far hence to accept more formally, in writing, the nomination which you have tendered in such graceful and complimentary terms, and to give my views upon some of the important questions now commanding the attention of the country.

## DAVIS' MEMORY IS POOR

Washington, Aug. 20.—Visitors returning from the notification ceremonies at White Sulphur Springs agree in the statement that the exhibition given by former Senator Davis in making his address in response to the notification was pathetic and discouraging in the extreme to the Democratic leaders who witnessed it. He departed from his written speech, his memory failed him, and he gave such proofs of the effects of age as to astonish those who had heard of his vigor.

In attempting to quote Judge Parker's telegram he was unable to recall his words correctly. Those who had criticised Mr. Root's observations on the age of the candidate had nothing to say after the address.

Mr. Davis will not be allowed to take the stump.

AMERICAN QUARTER IN COLON

During the next few years the Isthmus of Panama is going to be a very busy place. First it will be the scene of the greatest sanitary crusade the world has ever known, and after the disease fighters will come the picked army of engineers and builders who will execute the most gigantic task the fertile mind of man has ever planned. The warfare for order and cleanliness has begun. The advance guard are upon the ground, and the preliminary work is under way. A recent southbound ship had among its cargo, fifty barrels of crude petroleum, and twenty tons of white lead. The petroleum was the first installment of destructive forces to be used in the campaign against the mosquito, and the white lead to be used in the first coat of paint which is to be put upon the two thousand buildings that were bought from the French.

Only those who have seen Panama rotting in its filth, can appreciate the magnitude of the task awaiting those who will undertake to reclaim it. Miles of disease-breeding marshes must be drained and filled; a rigid inspection of premises must be instituted; all breeding places of mosquito must be abolished; sewerage must be supplied for the cities; and a system of water works provided for the whole Isthmus, so all the people may have access to pure water from the heads of the streams in the mountains, instead of that which is polluted by the marshes and cesspools.

The men who will conduct this great work are trained in their respective lines. Most of their names are linked with great successes in other places. The entire sanitary measures of the canal zone are under the direction of Col. William C. Gorgas, surgeon U. S. A., whose achievements in Havana are so well known and appreciated both in the United States and in Cuba. It will be remembered that Col. Gorgas, upon his return from Cuba, was sent to Egypt, via the Suez canal, where he had an opportunity of conferring with many authorities on sanitary conditions and measures. He is a son of Gen. Gorges, who was chief of ordinance in the southern confederacy. He has on his staff Dr. Thomas C. Lyster and Dr. J. B. Ross, the latter having successfully conducted the Las Animas yellow fever hospital in Havana, afterward converting it into a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis—a disease much more to be dreaded in the Greater Antilles than yellow fever ever was.

The police force is in actual operation. Captain Shanton, the chief, was with General Davis in Porto Rico. His force is well equipped. The men wear helmets of appropriate design, uniforms of khaki, russet shoes, canvas leggins, etc. It is claimed that the police force of the canal zone will be one of the best appointed organizations of the kind in the world.

Gen. George Davis, U. S. A., retired, is governor of the zone, and Admiral Walker is in command of the constructive force. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. J. Marbourg Keedy, held the same office in Porto Rico under General Davis, John Barrett, the first minister to Panama, is one of the most capable men in the American diplomatic corps. Although a young man, he is a veteran in the work, having seen service in almost every part of the world. Judge Magoon, law officer of the canal commission, is a specialist in the kind of work he will have to perform on account of his experience in the bureau of insular affairs. On the whole, the men who will conduct the great undertaking are well worthy of the high trust placed in them by the government.

The surveying parties now working at various points along the proposed line of the canal report that the French did a great deal more than they were generally accredited with, although in many places the value of their excavations has been lost entirely by drift wood and tropical growth. The plan of the French company will be followed wherever it is feasible, and the fact is that in a great many instances it cannot be improved upon. The damage to all property on the Isthmus arising from neglect is something appalling. It is a fact that all wood buildings in the tropics need constant attention to keep them from becoming shabby in appearance, as well as to prevent decay. The injury to most of the machinery that was left exposed to the weather has been found to be almost irreparable. The French spent twenty-nine million dollars for mechanical apparatus, and of this entire amount, barely two million dollars' worth can be utilized. As soon as the available materials are determined upon, there will be several ship loads of old iron for sale. A number of large American foundries are already negotiating with the commission for the purchase of this old junk. When it is finally collected it will make the most interesting rummage sale that has ever occurred in any country.

There is still some doubt as to the final disposition of the work, whether it is to be done by contract entirely, or partially, or whether the government will assume the entire authority. No bids have as yet been called for in any line. Neither have any contracts been made for furnishing supplies, machinery, etc. When all the machinery left by the French has been passed upon, and when the work progresses sufficiently to call for changes in material and machinery of any sort, then contracts will be made. Of course, the latest and most improved machinery and appliances will be in demand. Such a gigantic undertaking as this should be an incentive to inventors and manufacturers of machines and appliances all over the world.

The laws of Panama will be in force until modified or amended by the commission. Judge Magoon is now in Panama, making a study of the codes, preparatory to advising changes. He has issued an exhaustive treatise on the laws governing our insular possessions, which has become a text book in the department. The members of the commission are now in Panama, and while on the Isthmus will enact all necessary legislation, and make such rules and regulations as will tend to the best government of the zone.

It has been decided that no gambling concessions will be permitted within the canal strip. Even the lottery, which for centuries has added zest to the lives of all residents of Panama, from the president to the mule driver, will have to go out of business. While no applications have been made for concessions for any forms of popular amusement, it is not probable that any decent attraction will be prohibited.

It is estimated that when the work is actually inaugurated there will be between 75,000 and 100,000 people on the strip. From 20,000 to 30,000 laborers will be required, though it is still problematical as to the date when this number will be engaged. Such a number of people will be in need of many things, and it goes without saying that sellers of almost every article will find buyers.

It is astonishing how many people are desirous of securing employment in Panama. The secretary of the commission says he now has on file about seven thousand applications for positions of various kinds, and that out of these only about one hundred have a chance of acceptance. The commission will only appoint men as they are needed, and will go slowly in inaugurating bureaus, offices, and so on.

The salaries offered are not enough to attract skilled labor of any kind. Stenographers, auditing and bookkeeping clerks, are not being offered over $1,200 as a rule, and the plainest lodging and living costs between $50 and $60 a month, and are hard to get even at that. Given a tropical climate, a circumscribed area, uncomfortable quarters, indifferent food, absence from home, liability to the many diseases of an untried climate, and a bare living is the only compensation in return. Yet there are many times seven thousand venturesome souls in the United States who would break their necks to go, if they but had the chance.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

## AFFRAY IN CAMP.

### Trouble Between Regulars and Ohio National Guard.

Athens, O., Aug. 20.—Friction, which has been brewing for several days between regulars and state militia men at the Ohio National Guard encampment, culminated at 7:30 last evening in an attack upon seven militia men by a large body of regulars from the Fourteenth United States light artillery in the streets of this city, resulting in the death of one man and the injury of three others.

The dead man is Corporal Charles Clark, of Company D, Fifth regiment.

The injured are: Sergeant William Blessing, shot through thigh and ankle; Private Watson D. Ohl, beaten over head with a gun stock, and skull fractured; Private Albert Heald, slightly injured in the leg. These men were also from Company D.

The cause of the shooting was anger on the part of the regulars at the arrest yesterday morning of one of their number, Michael P. Kelly, private of the Twenty-first United States battery, who created a disturbance and was captured by provost guard.

Corporal Clark and his injured companions were detailed with three other members of Company D, Privates Miller, Loveless and Pond, to do provost guard duty at the western end of Washington street in front of the Palmer house. It was near this point that the previous provost guard had arrested Kelly in the morning.

At 7:30 p. m. a body of at least seventy-five regulars was seen to march down Court street to the corner of Washington. Swinging into the latter thoroughfare at a brisk pace, they marched along it to a point near the Palmer house. Stopping a moment in front of Sheriff Andrew Murphy's house, in the rear of which Kelly was in jail, they hurled imprecations at the sheriff, sitting on the porch.

At the Palmer house, without any preceding quarrel, the regulars drew their revolvers and opened fire. Then they rushed through the body of Guardsmen, escaping over the hills towards Armitage.

Corporal Clark was carried by his comrades into a doctor's office where he died five minutes later from a 44-calibre bullet wound over the heart. The injured were also taken into the office and their wounds cared for.

**Lipton Opens Negotiations.**

Glasgow, Aug. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton has opened negotiations with the Dennys for building the Shamrock IV, provided George L. Watson accepts a commission to design another challenger for the America's cup.

## CHANCE TO GET MISSOURI

**Democratic Squabble Is Opportunity for Republicans.**

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Chairman Niedringhaus, of the Republican state committee of Missouri, made a plea at Republican national headquarters yesterday for a vigorous campaign in Missouri, contending that on account of the differences existing among Democratic leaders, there is a fair chance of Republican success in the state.

Preparations have been set on foot for the annual celebration by the Marquette club, the leading Republican club of this city, on October 8. Among the speakers already selected are Senator Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon and Congressmen Watson and Wm. Alden Smith, of Michigan.


## AS EASY

**Needs Only a Little Thinking.**

The food of childhood often decides whether one is to grow up well nourished and healthy or weak and sickly from improper food.

It's just as easy to be one as the other provided we get a proper start.

A wise physician like the Denver Doctor who knew about food, can accomplish wonders provided the patient is willing to help and will eat only proper food.

Speaking of this case the Mother said her little four year old boy was suffering from a peculiar derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys and his feet became so swollen he couldn't take a step. "We called a Doctor who said at once we must be very careful as to his diet as improper food was the only cause of his sickness. Sugar especially, he forbid.

"So the Dr. made up a diet and the principal food he prescribed was Grape-Nuts and the boy, who was very fond of sweet things took the Grape-Nuts readily without adding any sugar. (Dr. explained that the sweet in Grape-Nuts is not at all like cane or beet sugar but is the natural sweet of the grains.)

"We saw big improvement inside a few days and now Grape-Nuts are almost his only food and he is once more a healthy, happy, rosy-cheeked youngster with every prospect to grow up into a strong healthy man." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The sweet in Grape-Nuts is the Nature-sweet known as Post Sugar, not digested in the liver like ordinary sugar, but predigested. Feed the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when Nature demands sweet and prompts them to call for sugar.

There's a reason.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.



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## A HARD BLOW.

### Packers Can No Longer House Strike Breakers in Plants.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—"I see no peace in sight except on condition that the packers surrender and on unconditional terms. When the people see the report of last night's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, they will be astounded. We have a trump card to play and it has been drawn from the deck."

So said President Donnelly, of the striking cattle butchers today, while he was directing his assistants to go to other cities, and while he himself was preparing to go to East St. Louis to meet International Vice President Cass E. Schmidt, whom Donnelly will send to Kansas City to look after the labor situation there. He declared the action of Mayor Harrison in ousting the strike breakers from the housing rooms in the packing plants meant quicker success to the strikers. Not since the strike began has President Donnelly seemed so hopeful. He criticised the action of the teamsters in sending a committee into the yards yesterday to make an investigation.

"I can't see what the teamsters expected to do," he said. "If they don't like this strike, let them go back to work."

On the subject of action by the Federation of Labor Donnelly was silent. He simply declared the report would prove a sensation.

"A national election is coming on," said President Donnelly. "The labor vote is too powerful to be ignored. As soon as I have seen Schmidt in Kansas City I shall go to Indianapolis. While I am away I expect to make several speeches."

"The mayor's action in declaring the packers shall no longer house their strike breakers is the hardest blow our foe has received," said President Donnelly. "The packers will have no trouble getting the breakers out of the plants and out of the yards. We will help them do that if they need any help, and will see that the outgoing crowds are not hurt. But as sure as the sun rises the strike breakers will not be able to get back to their places of work."

Packers affected by Corporation Counsel Tolman's opinion, holding that thousands of employes lodged at the stock yards must find accommodations elsewhere, called a meeting today at Swift & Co.'s offices to determine what action to take. It was hinted before the meeting that attempts to abolish the living quarters in the packing plants would be contested, recourse being had to the courts if necessary. The packers declared informally before canvassing the situation that they would contend Major Tolman is mistaken in the premises and that the temporary placing of beds in the plants does not change the character of the buildings any more than the killing of a chicken in a private house would cause evolution of a residence to a slaughter house.

Allen Cotten, a colored strike breaker, was found unconscous in the stock yards to-day with his eyes lacerated until the sight had been destroyed. The right eye was practically gouged out and the man was bleeding profusely. It is believed he is also suffering from a fracture of the skull. The police took him to a hospital.

## TROUBLE IN PARAGUAY.

**San Jocomino Artillery and Para. Revolutionists Have Engagement.**

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 22.—An artillery engagement has been fought between the San Jocomino battery of the Paraguayan army and a body of revolutionists in which the latter succeeded in dislodging the guns of the government force. The losses on either side are not stated.

There has been no bombardment of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, since last reports.

The insurgents have established a provisional government, with the capital at Vila Del Pilar (112 miles from Asuncion) and have nominated General Ferreira, their leader, for president, and Gonzalez Novero for vice-president. Four secretaries also have been named. One of these, Deputy Soler, has started for Rio Janeiro and other capitals to endeavor to secure the recognition of the revolutionists as belligerents by the various goverments. This is taken to indicate that rapid operations by the insurgents have been impeded through the non-bombardment of the capital owing to the intervention of the diplomatic corps at Asuncion.

Despair is felt in the capital over the failure of the negotiations for a settlement of the difficulties.

All imports have been suspended and articles of prime necessity are hardly obtainable at famine prices.

The arrival of the Argentine gunboat which was dispatched last week for the scene of the trouble has not been reported and a torpedo boat destroyer has been sent in search of the missing vessel.

## ASKS $3,000,000 DAMAGES

**George Rice Brings Another Suit Against Standard Company.**

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 20.—George Rice, of Marietta, O., commenced suit in the United States circuit court yesterday for $3,000,000 damages against the Standard Oil company for the alleged ruining of his oil interests by the defendant company. Rice charges that the Standard Oil company compelled railroads to charge his customers exorbitant freight rates; that the company opened grocery stores to break down his competition and in other ways succeeded in taking away from him 4,000 customers, an oil refining plant worth $750,000, and a business worth $50,000 a year. This suit is brought under the interstate commerce act of 1890, and is similar in character to one entered in the court of chancery in New Jersey by Rice, in which he seeks to compel the revocation of the company's charter under the laws of New Jersey.

While the damages claimed are $3,000,000 the actual amount is $1,000,000.

## PENNSY'S DAY AT FAIR.

**Keystone State Absorbs Interest at the Big Exposition.**

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20.—It was not a great while after the exposition grounds opened this morning when the parlors, corridors and porches of the Pennsylvania building were populated, and before noon were thronged so that one had to elbow his way along—for it was Pennsylvania day.

Governor Pennypacker and other officials of the Keystone state, the First City Troop of Philadelphia, and other interesting things were there, not to mention the historic Liberty Bell on view in the main lobby of the building. Visitors by the score were on hand from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Erie and other cities of the state and it was soon apparent that the celebration was to be one of the biggest state days that the exposition has yet seen. During the day there were brief ceremonies of a formal character, including addresses by President Francis, Governor Pennypacker and the Pennsylvania world's fair commissioners. The most of the time was occupied, however, in formal proceedings. Open house was kept all day and the Pennsylvania chief executive was kept busy receiving the visitors.

**Prince Goes for Instructions.**

Berlin, Aug. 19.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who is going to St. Petersburg to represent Emperor William at the christening of the heir to the Russian throne, started today for Wilhelmshele Cassel, to receive instructions from the emperor.

# Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

## Keynotes of Harmony

**Wednesday.**
God make my life a little song,
That comforteth the sad,
That helpeth others to be strong,
That makes the singer glad.

**Thursday.**
A pocket full of sunshine
Can make the world akin,
And lift a load of sorrow
From the burdened backs of sin;
Diffusing light and knowledge
Through thorny paths of life;
It gilds with silver lining
The storm clouds of strife.

**Friday.**
Go down where other lives are sad,
With a touch of tender grace;
Carry with you heart and feeling,
And a smile upon your face;
Leave the little helps that brighten
And the little acts which lighten
The life less blessed than thine.

**Saturday.**
Better a smile than a tear or a sigh,
Better a laugh than a frown;
Better an upward look to the sky
Than always a sad look down.

**Sunday**
Keep faith in the Love that blesses men
As the sunshine does the sod;
Let us do our best and trust the rest
To the Father-heart of God.

**Monday.**
Have you any cheery greeting?
Tell it out today;
While you wait the friend and message
May have gone away.

**Tuesday.**
Through all my little daily cares there is
One thought that comfort brings whene'er
it comes;
'Tis this: God knows. And so I lay me
down with trust,
That His good hand will give me needed
strength
To better do His work in coming days.

## Let Us Be Joyful

## Smiles Instead of Tears

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Cheerfulness
Should be her mantle, even tho' her dress
May be of Sorrow's weaving."

Why do you say so much about being cheerful as if it were such an important thing in life? That is question number one.

How do you imagine that people can be smiling when their hearts are breaking with sorrow? That is question number two.

Both are not hard to answer from my point of view.

First, the being always cheerful is important because of its effect upon one's self. It is absolutely impossible to turn a bright, smiling face to the world at all times without there being a reflex action giving happiness to the individual. The very effort to bring a smile to the face and to give a pleasant tone to the voice when there is nothing especially bright to produce them, will often cause the mental sun to shine and drive gathering clouds away. We rise in the morning with a sense of depression hard to be accounted for. Indulged in, it grows into a habit of gloom that has no trace of fact in present conditions for a foundation. It is, however, a forerunner of misfortune, for no one can be at his best, socially and industriously, in the world, who is what a character in On the Road to Arcady wittily calls "a perpetual drizzle of misery."

Jacob Riis, in the story of his life, illustrates the effect of habitually carrying the cheerful mental atmosphere into the daily life in this way. He said that when he was last in Denmark he visited a part of the country where the making of butter was the principal industry. Among the workers he found two kinds of Christians—the happy Christians, as they are called, and the "hell preachers." "I learned," he continued, "that if you want good butter, you must buy it of the happy Christians. They make the best." In his statement of this fact Mr. Riis quaintly gives a bit of true philosophy. No one can put the best of which he is capable into his work, when he cannot make a smile his ready greeting to all with whom he comes in contact.

Then there is the effect upon others of an attitude of despondency to consider. It is true that an individual steeped in gloom can throw a shadow over a whole family, from which it is difficult to recover. Even if there is no outward expression in words the mental atmosphere will be felt, and the day darkened for those coming within the sphere of its influence. The result is much the same whether the "gloom" is self-induced and without reason, or is caused by misfortune or sorrow, only it is far more excusable in the one condition than in the other.

The question in either case is always a pertinent one—what right has any human being to compel others to share his burdens, especially when they are not connected with him by ties of love or friendship? What right have we to shadow another's sunshine by witholding the smile and the cheery word wherever and whenever they may be given? A pleasant greeting to one overweighted with care and misfortune, perhaps with grief, may help to make the burden lighter.

Is it possible to be cheerful when the heart is heavy with sorrow?

It is not easy but it is possible, and the reward arrives in a gradual softening of the heart's agony, and the entering into a state of peace. This is true whatever may be the cause of grief. The time will surely come to the brave soul who turns a cheerful front to the world under sorrowful circumstances, when the truth of what Emerson declares—"if your hands are left empty it is only that they may seek and hold better gifts" is fully proven.

No, it is not easy but there is nothing that so contributes to strength of character. To make cheerfulness so much a part of the nature that under the most adverse conditions the smile is ready and the pleasant greeting does not fail is a long step on the way to the "place of peace" into which joy also enters.

To look brightly into the face of sorrow and misfortune is to be an inspiration and help to those who are peering with fear and trembling into the future. And there are so many who need to be thus bolstered; so many who have not yet learned to stand alone; to whom the stress and storm of life seem inexplicable and unbearable! They do not understand that these are the means by which progress is made. "Through darkness—to light; through sorrow—to joy. It is the law."

There is a class of persons who, through a false sentimentality, do not dare to be cheerful when they have been visited by sorrow. People will not believe they suffer unless they shroud themselves in woe. Such is their belief, and so they move through their limited world, images of despair. And the same world looks on for awhile with sympathy, which changes at last into endurance, and then finally turns wearily away.

This is the kind of people who cannot understand the ethics or the philosophy of cheerfulness. "She does not care." These were the words I heard from one of them concerning a woman into whose life had came a great grief. And yet she smiled! I chanced to know that back of that smile was a heart-break or what would have been that, had she given it constant outward expression. The effort to smile gave her strength to endure, helped her to overcome, and brought to her, as it always does, a realizing sense of the Divine love which is the very essence of the Father.

Cultivate cheerfulness as a practical way, not only to help yourself to power and strength, and final peace, but to aid others in finding the sunshine when the clouds are heavy.

Let us live happily then though we call nothing our own!
We shall become like the bright gods who feed on happiness.

## The Cozy Corner

### "SEVEN X" HAS SOMETHING TO SAY

Not being a M. E. Bishop, no one wants my place, and I am working peacefully in the same vineyard where I have been, lo! these many years.

The "vineyard" is mostly garden, and as help from the inferior sex is almost unattainable in these parts, I am doing more real hard garden work than for several years. Living all alone as I do, all of the daily work—including the care of the hens—falls upon me, but so far there are no signs of my "giving out"—or "giving up.""

It is a delight to me to see things grow and I have no lack of companionship, for birds are plenty and sociable. Three or four kinds of these neighbors have built their houses close to mine and they are a help in the garden when they are getting in their family supplies, and they are very prompt in paying for these supplies by their sweet songs.

The subjects that have been discussed lately are all of them very interesting. The "Oregon Bach" matter has brought out the fact that to most of the readers of The Blade, "Love's Young Dream" is still considered an indispensable part of happy married life.

The girl who is in doubt as to whether her mother's prejudices in regard to religion, are to mar her whole life, had better make up her mind that she will not wreck two lives, for the sake of any person's whim. Parents have a right to control the affairs of their children to a certain extent, but not so far as that. The girl is old enough to know what she wants, and has a right to secure her own happiness if possible, and it is more than likely that once she is married, her mother will cease her opposition and all will be well.

Concerning Mrs. Blank's trouble, her duty to herself and her family should come first, and she should protect herself from the much dreaded invasion by promptly and decidedly letting the would-be guest know that it will not be convenient for her to come. She might say that she is not prepared to take boarders this year, as she has decided to make her profits from the farm instead, and will send all the family cannot eat, to market. Probably the guest would not care to come if "board bills" were suggested.—"Seven X."

### A SUGGESTION.

I read the letter sent a short time ago, by "Subscriber," with great pleasure and agree with the writer that the future lives of the two boys were fairly prophesied by the action of each, in regard to the squirrels.

I think, too, that parents are to blame for not doing all in their power to train their children to respect the rights of the inferior animals, and a parent who will allow a little child—even a baby—to mistreat a kitten or a puppy, is doing the child a great and lasting harm.

I have often seen mothers who called themselves Christian women, sit and see their child pinch, pound, or drag a kitten around by the tail, and simply shy—if their attention was especially called to the matter: "The child must be amused and that is what the cat is for." One woman living in the country, when her little boy cried to go with the men who were killing hogs, said, "No, you can't go; why not take the old cat out and kill her," and the child actually did as she said. That mother told the friend who repeated it to me, that she didn't want her boy to see such dreadful things as killing hogs, so she gave him something else to do.

A good way to teach children to be merciful and kind, is to encourage the formation of Bands of Mercy. In a city not far from my home is such a band, with a membership of six hundred. At their meetings, they repeat a pledge, a part of which is this:

"We will not kill or hurt any living thing needlessly, nor destroy any beautiful thing; but will strive to save and comfort all gentle life, to guard and perfect all natural beauty on the earth.

"We will obey all the laws of our country faithfully, so far as they are consistent with what we believe to be the law of God, and when they are not so, or seem in any wise to need change, we will oppose them, not with violence, but deliberately and loyally."

In these two paragraphs it seems to me we have a rule of life which, if followed faithfully, will give us a generation of men and women who will revolutionize the world in the interest of Peace and Good Will.—Mrs. Abner Black, Indiana.

### A FADED FLOWER.

A friend from New York state sends in a letter a flower asking what it is called. The specimen was so broken when it reached this office that there was no way by which it could be identified.

### QUESTIONS ASKED.

A Subscriber asks for a recipe for making Choke Cherry Wine; another would like a recipe for making wine from dandelions, and still another of blackberries.

All wines are made in about the same way. Bruise the berries, or the roots to be used, add to the strained juice not more than one-third of its measure of sugar, cover and let it stand in a warm place till it ferments. Then turn into a cask or jug, to settle them, bottle and seal. For roots and leaves in making wine, they must steep in water until the goodness is out of them, then proceed as with berries.

## Here, There, Everywhere.

The "cleaned currants" now to be had at the grocers, are not currants at all, but dried small grapes so full of sugar that when they are sun-dried, the sugar exudes, making the tiny clusters a sticky mass. Most of these grow in Corinth, and the old manner of preparing them for export, consisted in the charming Grecian maiden jumping with her bare feet on heaps of the sticky masses until they were compressed two-thirds; they were then boxed and exported. Now, the cleaning is done by machinery, and the cleaned currants of the market are much more appetizing and sanitary.

**Candlesticks of glass, and of brass, in the quaint styles of long ago are now** very popular for use and ornament, and those who are fortunate enough to possess these relics of by-gone days, are exceedingly fortunate.

When using oranges, or lemons, if the yellow rind is carefully removed—discarding all of the white pulp, or skin—the pieces placed in a fruit jar, or wide-mouthed bottle, and covered with alcohol for a week, then strained, you will have the best, purest and strongest extract of the fruit to be had for love or money. Alcohol is cheap, and a pint will produce enough "extract" of lemon or orange to last a year, even where a great amount is needed.

In preparing salt mackerel for breakfast, soak it over night with the flesh side down; in this way it is freshened without being water-logged, as it will be when the skin side is down to retain the water.

In thirty-seven of the United States a married woman has no legal right to her children. In sixteen a wife has no right to her earnings outside the home. In eight no woman has a right to her own property after she is married. In seven there is no law to compel a man to support his family.

A birthday cake for a children's party is made of glazed, wedge-shaped, paper boxes fitted together when placed on the table. On the top of each is a rosebud, or a bow of ribbon, and the boxes are filled with cake, or small candies. The cake is placed before the host or hostess whose birthday is being celebrated, and served to the guests as souvenirs.

To set the color in black cotton goods, make a strong brine, put a lump of alum in it, heat it to boiling and pour it over the cloth, letting it remain over night. The color will be set so it will never fade with any ordinary washing.

Use a little borax in the water in which red table cloths and napkins are washed, to preserve the colors.

A little cream of tartar made into a paste with water and spread on a spot of iron rust, and then laid in the sun for a few minutes, will remove the stain from white goods. Or, tie a little of the cream of tartar in the spot and boil it a few minutes in clear water.

Machine oil stains on white goods should first be wet with ammonia and then washed with soap and water. Grass stains on children's clothing can be removed by wetting them with alcohol, or, rubbing these stains with molasses is said to remove them.

White broadcloth, or white fur, can be cleaned by covering the surface with flour, letting it remain several hours, then brushing it off. Repeat, if necessary, until the dirt is all removed.

To remove the shine from silk, or other black goods, wet a sponge with alcohol diluted with water and gently rub the spots.

To clean and freshen black lace, shake the dust out of it, put it in alcohol in a can or dish with a close-fitting cover. Then shake it, churning it up and down until the alcohol foams. Squeeze out, smooth very straight, lay between pieces of brown paper and place under a weight to dry.

A small piece of glue dissolved in skim milk and water is said to be very good in restoring old crape.

Turpentine will remove printers' ink from any article.

If raisins, figs or dates are sprinkled with sugar it will prevent trouble from stickiness when chopping them.

To restore white lace that has become yellow with lying, put it in a linen bag, place the bag in a dish of pure olive oil for twenty-four hours, then boil the bag in soap and water for fifteen minutes. Remove from the suds and dip in a little weak starch. Squeeze dry as possible, remove the lace from the bag and pin it to a white cloth to dry, carefully pulling out each point and pinning it, so it will be perfectly smooth.

## THE WHEAT FIELD

THE ANGEL SAID TO THIS CHILD, "WHERE ARE YOUR SHEAVES?"

Some children were set to reap in a wheat field. The wheat was yellow as gold, the sun shone gloriously, and the butterflies flew hither and thither. Some of the children worked better, and some worse; but there was one who ran here and there after the butterflies that fluttered about his head, and sang as he ran.

By and by evening came, and the Angel of the wheat field called to the children and said, "Come, now, to the gate, and bring your sheaves with you."

So the children came, bringing their sheaves. Some had great piles, laid close and even, so that they might carry more; some had theirs laid large and loose, so that they looked more than they were; but one, the child that had run to and fro after the butterflies, came empty-handed.

The Angel said to this child: "Where are your sheaves?"

The child hung his head. "I do not know!" he said. "I had some, but I have lost them, I know not how."

"None enter here without sheaves," said the Angel.

"I know that," said the child. "I thought I would like to see the place where the others were going; besides, they would not let me leave them."

Then all the other children cried out together. One said: "Dear Angel, let him in! In the morning I was sick, and this child came and played with me, and showed me the butterflies, and I forgot my pain. Also, he gave me one of his sheaves, and I would give it to him again, but I cannot tell it now from my own."

Another said: "Dear Angel, let him in! At noon the sun beat on my head so fiercely that I fainted and fell down like one dead; and this child came running by, and when he saw me he brought water to revive me, and then he showed me the butterflies, and was so glad and merry that my strength returned; to me also he gave one of his sheaves, and I would give it to him again, but it is so like my own that I cannot tell it."

And a third said: "Just now, as evening was coming, I was weary and sad, and had so few sheaves that it seemed hardly worth my while to go on working; but this child comforted me, and showed me the butterflies, and gave me of his sheaves. Look! It may be that this was his; and yet I cannot tell, it is so like my own."

And all the children said, "We also had sheaves of him, dear Angel; let him in, we pray you!"

The Angel smiled, and reached his hand inside the gate and brought out a pile of sheaves; it was not large, but the glory of the sun was on it, so that it seemed to lighten the whole field.

"Here are his sheaves!" said the Angel. "They are known and counted, every one." And he said to the child, "Lead the way in!"—From Laura E. Richards' The Golden Windows, a book of fables for young and old.

## REQUESTED RECIPES.

Mrs. Eugene Gordon sends the following recipes that have been requested by different subscribers. She says she has used these three recipes with success for the last twelve years, and can recommend them as never failing, if exactly followed.

**Elderberry Wine.**

Eight quarts of the berries with four quarts of boiling water poured over them, and allowed to stand twelve hours, stirring them occasionally. Press out all of the juice and strain it. Add one ounce powdered cinammon, one-half ounce powdered cloves and three pounds of sugar to four quarts of the juice. Boil five minutes and set away to ferment, in a stone jar, with a cloth thrown lightly over the top. When it is done fermenting rack it off carefully, bottle and cork tightly.

**Elder Blossom Wine.**

Pour one gallon of boiling water over one quart of the blossoms; let them stand one hour, strain and add three pounds of sugar to each gallon of the liquid, strain again and let it stand until lukewarm. To each gallon, add one lemon sliced thin and one-half of a yeast cake. Cover and let it stand twenty-four hours, strain, bottle and cork tightly.

**Dandelion Flower Wine.**

This is made the same as the elderflower wine, and is excellent as a tonic in the spring.

**Canning Corn.**

To eight, heaping cupfuls of corn cut from the cob, add one level cupful of salt salt and one of sugar. Mix well, let it stand a few minutes then bring to the boiling point and seal immediately in air-tight cans. When used wash the corn well in warm water, soak over night in clear water, drain and cook as fresh corn, which it resembles very closely.

**Corn Chowder.**

Mix three pints of corn cut from the cob, one medium-sized head of cabbage finely chopped and two green peppers also chopped fine. Mix these and add one quart of vinegar, two cupfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of ground mustard. Cook for twenty minutes and seal in cans.—Phebe A. Bashore.

## THE TOMATO AND THE MAN

"What I want to know is," said the Fastidious Man, "why sometimes the sliced tomatoes are firm and right, and other times they are either ragged and sloppy or else tough and hard?"

"It all depends on the tomato," said the Happy-go-lucky Wife, severely eying the youngest to prevent him taking too large mouthfuls.

"I can't think that," said the Fastidious Man, frowning at a stingy salt-shaker. "I believe you let them soak too long."

"Soak too long?" echoed Mrs. Easy-going in some surprise.

"Yes—in hot water," said Mr. Fastidious. "Now why don't you just pare them, as you would an apple?"

"Try it," murmured the wife.

"Very well," said Mr. Fastidious, promptly. "Ring the bell, and let the domestic bring one in."

Mrs. Easy-going complied, but looked at the penknife which Mr. Fastidious produced with discomposure. For she knew that knife was much sharper than any of her kitchen weapons.

"Bring Mr. Fastidious a tomato," she commanded, and the maid looked into her bright eyes with comprehenson.

The tomato was brought, and very innocent it looked as it lay upon the plate, but Mrs. E. G. knew it was soft and treacherous.

"This soaking tomatoes in hot water ruins them," said Mr. Fastidious, picking up the vegetable gingerly and running his knife into its middle at the outset.

"I think so, too," said the meek wife, "but you will have the skin off."

"Certainly I will, my dear," said Mr. Fastidious, as he cut off a chunk a quarter of an inch thick and frowned with annoyance. "The skin is neither good nor digestible."

"I think it is good," murmured the wife, and tried not to smile as she saw tomato juice running up his arm.

Mr. Fastidious made an effort to pare it thinner, but that seemed an impossibility. The tomato was rapidly losing shape and consistency.

"It takes a sharp knife," said Mr. Fastidious, as he cut his thumb slightly, "and a deft touch to pare a tomato"——

About now it slipped out of his hand and landed in the gravy.

"Ring the bell," said Mr. Fastidious, wiping blood and tomato juice on his napkin, "and let the domestic remove this—er—tomato."

Mrs. Easy-going rang the bell.

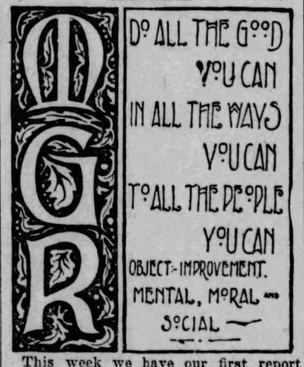
"Remove the—er—tomato," she commanded.

The canny domestic glanced around the table and picked up the plate with the chunks and slivers of tomato upon it.

"The gravy bowl," suggested the meek wife, with serious face and frowning at the 4-year-old who was on the verge of laughter.

"Let me help you to some meat, Laura," said Mr. Fastidious, politely.

"A small piece, please," murmured the wife.




This week we have our first report from our visitors to the exposition at St. Louis, in a very interesting letter from "Indiana Wabash."

Am I the first to report from the World's Fair? Yes, I have been there and, alas! had to go without my M. G. R. badge, just because I neglected to send for one, and right now—today—I shall do so, and then I will be prepared in case I should go again. I had a badge—a good, old, Hoosier state badge; large and conspicuous enough to be seen by all, showing that I was not ashamed of my native state.

I scarcely know what to tell you of the Fair, there was so much of it. It would require days of time, reams of paper and gallons of ink to describe even the half I saw. It is grand, beautiful, immense, and well worth the time and money it costs one.

The agricultural palace alone is worth going a long distance to see. Just imagine, if you can, ye farmers' boys and girls, a building covering eighteen acres of ground; imposing without—beautiful within. There you will find Missouri's Corn Palace, which words cannot describe, it being the most magnificent display in the building. Indiana is represented by her hugh corn pyramid and beautiful grain pictures. Illinois has a large corn column. Tennessee has a house made entirely of tobacco. Colorado sends a display of oats much taller than I could reach. The California display is resplendent with white and gold; monstrous oranges, huge cucumbers, and string beans so long that one of them would almost fill an ordinary stew-kettle. I thought how the matrons of The Blade Cozy Corner would enjoy "putting up" such fruit and vegetables.

Oregon has a display of prunes, Texas a cotton palace, Nebraska is represented by moving pictures of the country and her grand steer, Challenger, and Kansas by a grain cow.

Here will be found displays from Ohio, Connecticut, Virginia, New York, and, indeed, from every state in the Union. Canada has a fine exhibit, as has Japan and other foreign nations.

You can go to this building day after day and every time see something new and interesting.

I would like to tell you about the most wonderful clock in the world—the floral clock—that is on exhibition here, but I suppose most of you have already read a description of it. I hope very many of you will have an opportunity of seeing it for yourselves. This is chapter one of the M. G. R.'s report of this great Fair; who will write chapter second for us?

"Oregon Bach," please tell me in what county I can find Otter Creek. I have hunted the map over without success. If you care to know where to find me, to obtain further information, Miss Prudence may tell you.—"Indiana Wabash."

Our Entomologist evidently believes in a "Noisy Fourth."

Listen, M. G. R.'s, and I will tell you how they celebrate the glorious Fourth of July in the Sunny South.

The dawning day is not greeted with the booming of cannon, but is allowed to approach as quietly and peacefully as any other day in the year. During the day no firecrackers are heard popping here and there, to annoy nervous people; at night no Roman candles or sky rockets pierce the sky with their lurid flames, but all is as dark as it was for our forefathers, before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

The only thing that was done to "celebrate" was a street parade much like those we see in the north, and a picnic and dance was given by the Red Men, at which the principal pleasure provided was dancing. Those who enjoyed dancing had a "jolly good time," but to those who delight in noise and fireworks it was exceedingly dull.—Entomologist.

I have been a reader of The Blade for ten years, and now I am seventeen years old—old enough to ask admission to membership in the M. G. R., which I do, promising to be good, and obey the rules.

My home is on a farm situated among the West Virgia hills. I hail vacation time with joy, for then I can leave the close, hot, dusty city, and roam with unbounded freedom o'er the dear old farm. Just now I am sitting under an apple tree, where the ground is covered with large, mellow, rosy-cheeked apples. Won't you have some?

Next time I come I will tell you something more about my home.—"Aivlys," W. Va.

## Banner Puzzlers

FOR JULY.

New Work .... .....Hawkeye
Solutions.... .... ..... .....Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a famous naval astronomer, born in Florence, March 9, 1451. His father was a notary, and his education was entrusted to his uncle, who was a monk, and apparently a man of superior enlightenment. He made poor progress in Latin grammar, but showed great aptitude and liking for natural philosophy, astronomy, and geography. He was at the head of a large Florentine firm in Seville, Spain, in 1496, when Columbus was making preparations for a second voyage to America. Columbus' success inflamed him with a passion for discovery, and he abandoned his business and sailed for Cadiz on the 20th of May, 1499, and after a voyage of thirty-seven days, arrived at Cimana, explored the Bay of Paria, lying between the island of Trinidad and the mainland, and some hundred miles along the coast. In 1501 and 1503 he made trips to America in the service of the king of Portugal, but having the misfortune to lose one of his ships in the last voyage, and the king failing to keep his promises, he turned to Spain, and in 1508 obtained the office of "Piloto-major." He died February 22, 1512, at Seville.
DODE.

2.—CHARADE.

My first is a parasite of note; (phon.) my second is the larva of a troublesome insect; my third and fourth, joined, signify mellow land. My whole is a medical practice not much in vogue at present.
W. P. E.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A has a cart with wheels 7 ft. in diameter. He makes a special mark in the tire, and places the mark on the ground right under the axle. He then stands on the axle, and drives exactly one mile. Which travels the farther, A or the mark, and how much?
GEORGE VORE.

4.—DIAMOND

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      x
    x x x
  x x x x x
x x x x x x x
  x x x x x
    x x x
      x
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1.—A consonant.
2.—A small mass.
3.—Articles of merchandise.
4.—A soldier.
5.—To condescend.
6.—A male descendant.
7.—A consonant.
HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

What was the meaning of the "Accolade"?
BUDGE AND TODDY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Sorrows humanize our race; tears are the showers that fertilize this world; and memory of things precious keepeth warm the heart that once did hold them."
METTA.

**Answers to Puzzles of August 11.**

1.—Benjamin D'Israeli.
2.—Words forming half-square: Pansy, agio, nib, so, Y.
3.—A's share, 7 and ¾; B's, 14 and ¾; C's, 2 and ½. (See Chat.)
4.—Lincoln.
5.—According to a classic legend, Laocoon was a priest either of Apollo or Neptune, who in vain warned his countrymen of the deceit practised by the Greeks in their pretended offering of the wooden horse to Minerva, and was destroyed along with his two sons by two enormous serpents which came from the sea. They first fastened on his children, and when he attempted a rescue, involved himself in their coils. The legend acquires a peculiar interest from being the subject of one of the most famous works of ancient sculpture still in existence; a group discovered in 1506 at Rome, in the Sette Sale, on the side of the Esquiline Hill, and purchased by Pope Julius II for the Vatican. It was carried to Paris, but recovered in 1815. According to Pliny, it was the work of the Rhodian artists Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, but this is doubtful. Casts of it are to be found in every European museum.
6.—Milton wrote
"Nor are thy lips ungrateful, sire of men;
Nor tongue inadequate; for God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also poured."

**Chat.**

The solution sent by Geo. E. Sprinkle to his problem answered today is:

Since A paid 10 cents, and B 15 cents, A has a 2-5 interest, and B a 3-5 interest, and they would receive respectively 2-5 and 3-5 of C's 5 cents or, A would receive 2 cents, and B 3 cents. Then A has invested only 8 cents, B 12 cents and C 5 cents, or A 8-25, B 12-25, and C 5-25. Since each ate one loaf, they have received ⅜ of the cost, (25 cents) or 18 and ¾ cents, or 6 and ¼ cents apiece. Since they have secured 18 and ¾ cents of the cost, and received 25 cents for the last loaf, there is 43 and ¾ (175-4) cents coming to them, of which 8-25x175-4 equals 14 cents, A's share, 12-25x 175-4 equals 21 cents, B's share, and 5-25x 175-4 equals 8 and ¾ cents, C's share. But each had received 6 and ½ cents of this amount already, so A's final share equals 14 minus 6 and ¼ or 7 and ¾; B's 21 minus 6 and ½ equals 14 and ¾; C's 8 and ¾ minus 6 and ¼ equals 2 and ½ cents.

## THE CHIPMUNK.

We love the clear, blue mountains,
With the graceful, rounding domes,
And the lake with its fringed islands
And its circle of summer homes.
But the dearest summer pleasure
Which our happy thoughts recall
Is our gay little friend, the chipmunk,
Who lived in the old stone wall.

All days were good to the chipmunk,
He knew neither pain nor care,
He basked in the summer sunshine
And frisked in the pleasant air;
The rain never caused him trouble,
Nor made his spirits fall.
He smiled on the heaviest downpour
From a niche in the safe stone wall.

He worked every hour of the morning
As if winter were coming soon,
And he took not a moment's respite
Through the long, hot afternoon.
His wishes were never consulted,
And his rights were counted small;
He had really but one sure refuge,
His home in the gray stone wall.

Whatever misfortune befell him
His shrewd little eyes were bright,
His stout little heart was merry,
And his cheerful footsteps light.
And we laugh with the little chipmunk,
"Tis a good world after all,
And we toss a kiss to our neighbor
Who sits on the old stone wall.

## Fishing for Barraconta.

They called him Barraconta down on the reef. He was long, thin, loose-jointed, with a sharp pointed nose; a typical Cracker, with shaggy, dead-gold hair and big freckles, and for some time I supposed the name applied to his looks, the barraconta being a long, pointed-jawed fish very common in the vicinity. I had been told that Barraconta was the best guide and fisherman on the reef. He had a big sloop and smaller boats, a comfortable home on Key St. Vincente, so I had hunted him up.

Barraconta and myself had soon entered into a three months' engagement to hunt and fish among the Florida keys. He was a very quiet fellow, rarely speaking, and I do not remember that I ever saw him smile. Yet he was not taciturn, but was simply a quiet, good-natured man of whom you would not expect great things.

A few days after I was settled at the key, we went out in the dinghy, and I had my first experience with Barraconta and the fish whose name he bore. I was desirous of learning the tricks of the reef, and he proposed to show me how he took the barraconta—the biggest and gamiest fish to be found in the waters of the reef.

As I followed him down to the boat he had a small pair of oars in one hand and over his shoulder hung a long, slender pole, which vibrated like willow. It was twelve feet long, and bore on one end a two-pronged spear, whose barbs were deftly made to close up as they struck. The "grains," as the spear was called, fitted on to the end of the pole and was held by a long cord, the coil of which the fisherman held in his hand.

Jumping into the boat, we shoved off, and upon reaching the channel, not one hundred yards away, Barraconta threw overboard a white rag fastened to a line about five feet long. Then he began slowly to scull the boat along in the direction of the sun. He presented a picturesque if not a graceful figure, his tall form bending with the regular movement of the left arm as he propelled the oar with a screw-like motion. In his right hand rested the long, trembling pole, while the rope was coiled up at his feet.

We had gone perhaps two hundred yards when I noticed the lank form of my guide stiffen up. He now moved the oar very gently, and in a low voice told me to look over his shoulder. I did so, and about twenty feet astern saw a great fish following us. Evidently it was watching like a cat the white rag that trailed behind our boat. The fish was almost eight feet in length, and every few minutes it turned upon its side so that I could see its sharp muzzle and big black eyes; then alarmed, possibly, at some sudden movement of the rag, it would drop back a few yards.

When I had seen how the fish was lured within reach of the grains, I leaned back and Barraconta dropped the oar just as the fish darted ahead, a little to one side, eyeing the rag. Slowly the long spear came up, and taking it in both hands the fisherman leaned far back and hurled it with an aim so unerring that it struck the fish fairly in the back, throwing the pole out of the socket with the rebound. A second later a magnificent fish sprang into the air, shaking violently to free itself from the sharp iron and, falling with a crash into the water, dashed away. The line was soon exhausted, the coils leaping overboard like some living thing, and then the light boat turned and shot forward, towed rapidly by the grimey fish. Then foot by foot it was taken in, struggling, thrashing, leaping, in its efforts to escape, and finally was brought alongside and lifted into the boat.

The fish was striped like a pike, with a sharper nose, large, black eyes, and a display of sharp, pearly, cutting, tearing teeth that made it a foe to be avoided. It was quite eight feet long and weighed at least one hundred and fifty pounds.

In this skillful way Barraconta took several of the fish, bidding me note that he always sculled against the sun, to dazzle the eyes of the fish. I then assumed that my guide had been given the name of this fish, perhaps, on account of his skill in taking it, but this was not so, as I learned later.

He was away from camp one day when a sloop came to anchor off our key. The crew rowed ashore to inquire after Barraconta, and from them I learned the man's singular experience.

Some years ago he lived on Sea Horse Key, one of the Bahamas, and during one of the terrible hurricanes that sometimes pass over that region in September a brig was driven on the reef and broken up. The crew and every one on board were washed away, one by one, and swallowed up by the sea, with the exception of a woman, who must have been lashed to one of the spars. While the little group of fishermen were watching her, helpless to aid, McNally—that was his real name—came down to the shore and removing some of his clothes, announced that he was going to swim out to the wreck to save the woman.

The fishermen tried to dissuade him, as the sea was rough and threatening, but fastening about his waist a stout cord that was in turn made fast to a rope, he plunged into the water. Several times they lost sight of him, and once they saw him turn and strike at something, and feared a shark had bitten him, but he kept on, and finally reached the wreck. In a short time he succeeded in fastening the line by which the woman was saved.

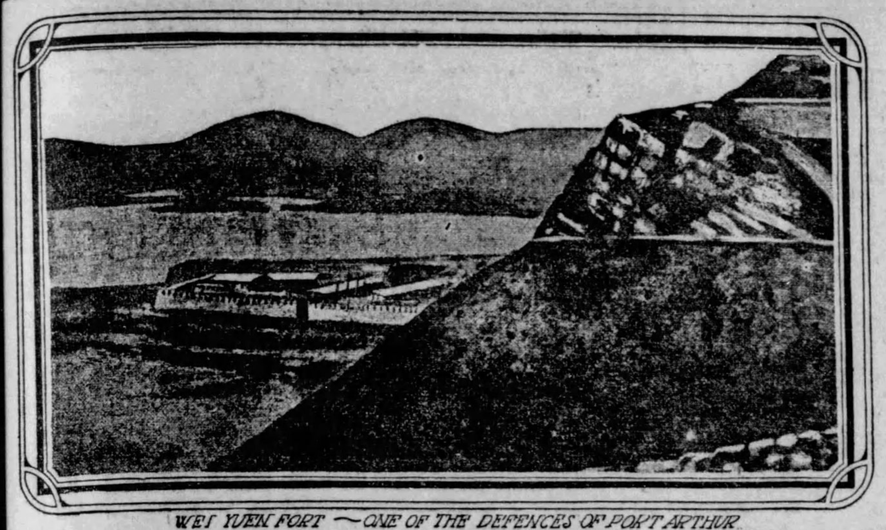
In swimming back to shore McNally was seen to sink suddenly. He rose quickly, but those watching could see that he was beating off something in the water. When the men dragged him ashore it was found that he had been attacked by barracontas both coming and going to the wreck. One fish had struck him on the arm, tearing it viciously, and on the return another had bitten him severely. From this experience he was called and known to everybody as Barraconta.—W. Burge, in Youth.

IN VACATION TIME.

—From Sports Afield.

## NEDDY'S EVENING TRIBULATION

On summer evenings on the lawn
It's always lots of fun;
We sit and talk of many things
And watch the setting sun.
But when I want to listen most
To everything that's said,
Some one is sure to say to me,
"Come, dear, it's time for bed."
—St. Nicholas.



WEI YUEN FORT —ONE OF THE DEFENCES OF PORT ARTHUR

## A DEATH STRUGGLE.

### Russian Squadron Has Imperative Orders to Fight.

London, Aug. 20.—5 a. m.—What probably will prove the most desperate naval battle of modern times is imminent off Port Arthur. The Russian fleet has been given imperative orders to engage Admiral Togo in a death struggle or destroy his ships when the fortress' doom is sealed. That this is not far off military experts believe, for the Japanese army, heavily reinforced, has taken the Liaotieshan fort and a force of 100,000 men with 450 guns commands the inner defenses.

The Russian fleet is composed of five powerful battleships, two cruisers and a flotilla of smaller craft. How badly damaged they are is not known. The test of strength between two modern fleets, carried this time to a finality, is awaited with intense eagerness in naval circles.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—Acute anxiety prevails regarding the situation at Port Arthur on account of the desperate character of the fighting, as reported taking place, though the war office does not seem to believe that danger of the fall of the fortress is so imminent as is generally asserted. According to advices received by the war office, there is still an ample supply of ammunition and provisions there. While it is realized that the Japanese probably outnumber the defenders six or seven fold, the great strength of the fortifiations, it is believed, will do much to make up for the disparity in numbers.

Upon one point there is absolute unanimity here, namely, that if the fortress falls the fleet will not fall into the hands of the Japanese. On this point the admiralty's instructions are of the most imperative character. Vice Admiral Prince Ouktomsky has been ordered, should the worst come, to sally forth for a death struggle and there is no question here that these instructions will be carried out both in letter and in spirit, but if for any reason a final sortie proves to be impossible the admiral is to destroy his ships and to make certain that their wreckage shall be absolutely irreparable.

In the meantime Vice Admiral Rojestvesky's Baltic squadron, including the battleship Orel, is standing off Cronstadt with steam up. It is popularly expressed that the squadron will sail at any hour and it is quite true that it is ready for almost immediate departure, but regarding the question of sailing there is a difference of opinion among the naval authorities. It is held on the one hand that the immediate sailing of the squadron would be the best policy, on the theory that should it arrive within two months it would find Vice Admiral Togo's fleet in an infinitely worse condition than if the Japanese were allowed the whole winter to repair and refit the ships.

## RETVIZAN WAS UNLUCKY

### Was Struck Five Times by Shells at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—According to the admiralty's information the battleship Retvizan was the most unlucky ship in the harbor before the sorties of August 10. Out of 153 shells entering the town five struck the Retvizan, wounding her captain and three other officers. She was also the only ship hit when the Japanese fired over Liaoti Mountain, the extreme southern part of the Kwang Tung peninsula, during the earlier stage of the operations. All the military operations in Manchuria have, it is asserted here, been stopped by the rains.

Telegrams to the war office describe the terrific effects of the torrential downpours. Many bridges have been swept away and even traffic on the railroad is temporarily suspended. During this heavy weather General Kuropatkin has been busy inspecting the defense of Anshanshan, Liandiansian, and Anping. It is understood that the garrison of Anshanshan consists of only four divisions.

## BIG GUNS DID THE WORK

### Wounded Captain of Czarevitch Talks About Naval Battle.

Tsingtau, Aug. 20.—The correspondent of the Associated Press asked Captain Matousevitch, of the battleship Czarevitch, the late Admiral Withoft's chief of staff, in the hospital here, today, what lessons he deduced from the naval fight of August 10. The captain was too weak to reply at length, but he said conclusion might be drawn from the fact that the 20 and 12 inch guns were accurately served and did the most damage, and that while the Russians at one time were beset by thirty-six torpedo boats and destroyers the latter's fire was very inaccurate and did little damage. Captain Matousevitch does not believe that the rudder shaft of the Czarevitch was hit by a torpedo, as at first reported. Eight torpedoes were fired at the Czarevitch, but the captain says not one of them struck the battleship.

### Japs Build Forts.

Che Foo, Aug. 20.—Chinese who left Liao Tie Shan promontory at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, have arrived here and say the Japanese have built two forts at Shushiyen. They confirm previous reports that the Russian warships now at Port Arthur are in comparatively good condition. They heard nothing of the sinking of a Russian gunboat off Liao Tieshan promontory last Thursday night.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The news that Japan has practically sent an ultimatum to China concerning the enforcement of her neutrality in the case of the protected cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grosozoi causes surprise but no alarm here, the impression prevailing that China will be only too willing to carry out her neutrality obligations, especially when such a course favors Japan. Well-informed circles consider that China's refusal to comply with the Japanese demand is most improbable, unless under strong pressure by foreign consuls, but is not denied here that China's refusal, followed by violent action on Japan's part, would entail serious complications.

## DEMAND SURRENDER.

### Japanese Send Flag of Truce to Port Arthur.

Tokio, Aug. 17.—The commander of the army besieging Port Arthur reports that Major Yamoka, a member of his staff, was dispatched under a flag of truce to the outposts of the Russians where he delivered to a Russian staff officer the offer of the emperor of Japan granting the removal of non-combatants. The removal is made contingent on the surrender of Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—12:56 p. m.—The announcement of the mikado to allow non-combatants to leave Port Arthur, coupled with the demand for the surrender of the garrison, causes a revulsion of feeling here. The original report that non-combatants would be permitted to depart before the storming operations began, was regarded as a humane and considerate act. The war office is without official confirmation of the summons served upon General Stoessel, but not the slightest idea exists in military circles that he will yield, so long as food and ammunition hold out, without a fight, even to protect defenseless women and other non-combatants from the horrors of bombardment.

Gen. Stoessel, as an independent commander, would have a perfect right, under the Russian military regulations, to surrender at discretion, said a member of the general staff to the correspondent of the Associated Press, but it may safely be assumed that a man of Stoessel's temper will not create a new precedent in Russian history. Our military annals do not show a single case where a commander yielded a fortress upon the demand of the enemy in order to avoid a fight, Sebastopol was taken by storm.

## STOESSEL'S REPLY.

### He Will Not Surrender Nor Send Out Citizens.

London, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio announces that a reply was received from the commander of the Russian forces at Port Arthur yesterday refusing either to surrender to the besieging force of Japan or to send out the non-combatants.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—The report that Gen. Stoessel, the Russian commander at Port Arthur, declined to capitulate in response to the Japanese summons creates no surprise. The war office would have been amazed if he had yielded.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The Japanese legation has received the following cablegram from the foreign office at Tokio:

"The commander of the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur, reports that on the 16th he sent to the enemy's outposts an officer, under a flag of truce, bearing a communication embodying the wishes of the emperor of Japan for the relief of the non-combatants and a letter demanding the surrender of Port Arthur. These documents were handed to the chief of staff of the garrison. On the 17th, the enemy sent an officer under a flag with a reply, refusing both proposals."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—6:05 p. m.—A later official dispatch from Vladivostok shows that every officer on the Rossia and Gromoboi was either killed or wounded. Rear Admiral Jessen narrowly escaped the fate of Admiral Withoft. He was standing on the bridge of the Rossia when it was wrecked by a shell. The two Russian cruisers were literally riddled, their guns and engines being partially dismantled. The escape of the Russian vessel from Admiral Kamura's four armored cruisers is regarded as a wonderful piece of luck. It is presumed that the pursuers of the Russian ships did not dare go far north, fearing that some of the vessels of the Port Arthur squadron would break through the straits of Corea.

London, Aug. 18.—Japan has officially notified Great Britain that she does not propose to give up the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni, captured in the harbor of Chefoo, Aug. 12.

## THE NOVIK VANQUISHED.

### Russian Cruiser Run Down and Destroyed by Jap Greyhounds.

Tokio, Aug. 22.—After a severe engagement with the protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima, the greyhounds of the Japanese navy, the fleet Russian cruiser Novik has been vanquished. The fight occurred yesterday. After the fight the Novik, in a sinking condition, was run ashore in Korsakovsk harbor, on the island of Sakhalieu.

The details of the fight are not known here, but it is evident that the Chitose and Tsushima caught up with the Novik and that a running fight ensued. The contest was resumed and terminated early yesterday morning. Captain Sukeichiro Takahashi, who is in command of the Chitose, reported the engagement in a brief telegram which reached the navy department here yesterday afternoon. He says he first attacked the Russian cruiser Saturday afternoon and that on Sunday morning he inflicted heavy damage upon her. The Novik nearly sank, but she was beached at Korsakovsk.

It is generally thought here that the Chitose and Tsushima steamed in close to the Novik early yesterday morning and completed the destruction commenced Saturday.

The news of the destruction of the Novik has been received in a curious manner by the Japanese public. From a political standpoint it is highly satisfactory, for the Novik would have been most dangerous as a commerce destroyer; but, considering the matter from a sentimental standpoint, much regret is expressed at the loss. The Novik has been splendidly handled and bravely fought throughout the war, and Japanese naval officers and the public generally have frequently expressed admiration for the cruiser, her commander and her crew.

The Novik was one of the Russian fleet that steamed out from Port Arthur on the morning of August 10 to force its way through the Japanese lines. She entered Tsing Tau the night of August 11, but got away from there the night of August 12, having remained less than 24 hours. She was then erroneously reported to have been sunk forty miles from Tsing Tau.

The Novik was next reported headed for Vandieman Strait, at the southern end of Japan, evidently in an effort to reach Vladivostok via the eastern coast of the Japanese islands. Saturday it was reported from St. Petersburg that the Novik had reached Korsakovsk. From the fact that the Japanese cruisers met the Novik off the southern end of Sakhalin it would apepar that the Russian cruiser had passed through the Kurile islands and was endeavoring to reach Vladivostok by way of Laperouse Strait avoiding the passage of the Tsugaru Strait, which was used by the Russian Vladivostok squadron when it raided the eastern coast of Japan.

## JAPAN'S THREAT.

### Will Seize Russian Warships in Shanghai Harbor.

London, Aug. 19.—5 a. m.—Angered by the presence of the Russian warships in the harbor of Shanghai, the Japanese consul general is declared to have announced yesterday that the vessels will be seized.

A Japanese squadron is now on the way there, and China hurriedly has ordered her war ship to the scene. Already warships of nearly all the powers, eight of the vessels being American, are congregated in the harbor, and the situation is considered acute.

An overt act by either the Japanese or Chinese may cause grave trouble. Shanghai this morning is considered by the military experts as "the gunpowder barrel of the Far East." This belief is general, despite the fact that advices from Tokio hint only at a blockade.

Simultaneously the Japanese are reported to have sustained fearful losses at Port Arthur in an effort to storm the defense Sunday and Monday last. Twenty thousand men are said to have perished when charging over mines.

The battle is reported once more to be in progress. The mikado's men have gained new and more menacing positions, it is said, at the cost of many thousand lives, and the last act in the tragedy of Port Arthur is progressing.

### Battle at Port Arthur.

Che Foo, Aug. 19.—A battle of huge proportions raged around Port Arthur August 14 and 15, and was resumed August 17. The Japanese, it is reported, sacrificed twenty thousand more men, but gained important advantages in the matter of position. The above news was brought here on junks, one of which, having on board three Russians concealed in the baggage of Chinese to escape from the Japanese, left Port Arthur Wednesday night and was blown rapidly to Chefoo by a gale. The main force of the attack was directed against the left wing, and resulted in the capture of Pigeon Bay positions and some of the forts at Tieshan. At Palun Chang the Japanese hastily mounted guns which did excellent service in aiding the storming of the right wing, where the Japanese are said to have captured two forts of minor value, mounting eight 4-inch guns, two siege guns and six quick-firing guns. The position that the Japanese occupy on Liao Tieshan peninsula is not clear, but numerous Chinese sources aver that the Japanese have been seen in force in that section. Apparently a cruising attack originating in Louisa Bay swept through the Pigeon Bay positions into the peninsula, in the doing of which a majority of the lives of the expedition were sacrificed. On the night of the 15th the battle lulled somewhat, when the Japanese sent the terms of surrender to Lieut. Gen. Stoessel. The terms provided that the garrison should march out with the honors of war and join Gen. Kuropatkin; that all civilians be brought to a place designated by the Japanese admiral; that the Russian warships in the harbor, numbering seven, namely, the battleships Retvisan, Sevastopol, Pobieda, Pereswiet, Poltava, the armored cruiser Bayan and the protected cruiser Pallada, and twelve or more torpedo boat destroyers and four gunboats be surrendered to the Japanese.

Lieut. Gen. Stoessel is alleged to have received the terms with a burst of wonderful profanity, his habitual taciturnity deserting him. He strode the floor until he became calmer and then remarked that if the Japanese proposition was a joke it was in bad taste.

## SEES SERIOUS TROUBLE

### Russian Ambassador Discusses the Ryeshitelni Affair.

New York, Aug. 19.—In an interview with a Herald correspondent, telegraphed from Bar Harbor, Maine, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, discusses at length the Ryeshitelni incident at Che Foo. The question, instead of being closed, he says, is just opened; and, in an international sense, it is regarded by the ambassador as far more serious than any problem which has been before the world since the adjustment of the Boxer troubles.

"I regard the matter in such a serious light," he said, "because it is in a fair way to terminate suddenly and finally the international agreement for the maintenance of the neutrality of China. That would be a calamity, because of the dangers which it would threaten not only China, but every nation that is interested in China."

A few incidents of similar character, the ambassador believed, might possibly force a war upon China, as at present the entire matter stands where it did before Secretary of State Hay sent his note to the powers on the subject of China's integrity and neutrality being respected by the combatants.

## JAPS CAPTURE STEAMER

### Enter the Harbor of Che Foo and Seize Unknown Vessel.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The state department has received a cablegram from Che Foo, dated today, the substance of which is as follows:

"This morning seven Japanese destroyers entered the harbor and met an unknown steamer entering, which they captured. Two Japanese cruisers are outside the harbor."

## RUSSIANS PRESSED.

### Japanese Close to Southern Forts and Defenses.

Che Foo, Aug. 23.—According to advices brought here from Port Arthur by a junk, the Japanese were hotly pressing the Russian center along the railway and the Russian right in the vicinity of Golden Hill. These advices are brought by Chinese who departed from Tai Pangtze, which is one mile from the city, near Golden Hill, between the city and the forts of the Russian right wing. The Chinese declare that the Japanese occupied Tai Pangtze and penetrated along the railway to General Stoessel's residence on August 21.

As this report would indicate that Port Arthur had all but fallen, the Japanese expert attached to the local consulate received the information with great reserve. The information is accepted, however, as a confirmation of previous reports that the Russians have been driven from Itzshan and that the Japanese are very close to the southern forts and the eastern defenses.

The local Japanese, under the leadership of their consul, are subscribing money and preparing to celebrate the expected fall of the fortress.

The Chinese who arrived today further report that a Russian warship was hit by a shell recently and sunk in the harbor. A report was cabled several days ago that a gunboat of the Otvajano type had been sunk. This is probably the vessel referred to.

## CAPTURE OF CHAIR FORT

### Which Presages the Capture of Port Arthur.

London, Aug. 23.—3:35 p. m. — The Evening News this afternoon published a dispatch from Che Foo under today's date announcing that the Japanese captured Chair Fort, of the Port Arthur defenses, yesterday, after a tremendous attack.

The Evening News' dispatch from Che Foo is simply a repetition of the announcement of the capture of Itshan, or Etsshan, known as "Chair fort."

Etsshan fort, according to the maps of Port Arthur available, is almost in the center of the chain of forts, of which it forms one, defending Port Arthur, from which it is only a mile and a half distant. It occupies a commanding position and is possibly only second in importance to the Golden Hill forts.

It was announced from Che Foo Monday that the Japanese had swept the Russians from Pigeon Bay and had captured the northernmost fort of the western line of inner defenses, though Antzshan fort, about a mile northeast of Etsshan fort, might also be classed as the northernmost fort of the western line of inner defenses at Port Arthur.

## NAVAL COURT'S FINDING.

### There Was No Cause for Torpedoing the Hipsang.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.—The finding of the naval court of inquiry in the case of the British steamer Hipsang was determined this morning. The Hipsang was torpedoed and sunk July 16th, while passing Pigeon Bay. The findings of the court are as follows:

A Russian torpedo boat destroyer, now identified as the Ratstoropuy, came up at daylight with the Hipsang, whose lights were burning brightly and who had the British flag flying. The destroyer fired shells, killing and maiming passengers. The Hipsang stopped directly but the Russian vessel fired a torpedo, sinking her. There was no contraband aboard her nor any Japanese. Her captain was experienced and he acted perfectly correct. The court desires to draw the attention of the board of trade and the foreign office to the fact that the steamer, while proceeding with due caution and on her correct course, was torpedoed and sunk without any just cause or reason. The loss of life was due to the shell fire, previous to the torpedoing of the vessel. These acts were done by the Russian destroyer No. 7.

## HAVE JAPS LOST FIFTH?

### Member Russian Staff Estimates Enemy's Casualties.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—Despite the popular feeling that Port Arthur is doomed, the success with which Lieutenant General Stoessel has been beating off the Japanese assaults, and the heavy losses suffered by the besiegers, offer considerable encouragement to the war office that "there is a limit beyond which troops cannot go, no matter how gallant," said an officer of the general staff this morning. "A fifth of the army before Port Arthur is a small estimate of the enemy's losses up to date. If the storming operation, which we understand is now progressing, fails to give them a foothold in the ring of inner defenses, the Japanese will be compelled by sheer exhaustion, to stop and recuperate, while awaiting additional reinforcements, and I personally, together with some of my colleagues, believe they will abandon the idea of a general assault, and settle down to regular siege operations. Starving out the garrison is less brilliant, but it is quite as effective a way of reducing a fortress. The Japanese purpose in rushing matters has doubtless been to release a section of the southern army and enable it to co-operate with the armies in Manchuria."

The naval critic of the Viedomosti boldly expresses the opinion that the Port Arthur squadron would commit an act of folly if it went out now.

## UNCLE SAM AFTER FACTS

### Minister Conger Requested to Investigate Shanghai Incident.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary of State Adee has cabled Minister Conger at Pekin a request that he report as soon as possible the facts concerning the situation at Shanghai. A similar request also has been addressed to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, and Consul General Fowler at Chefoo. Although no admission on that point is yet obtainable, it is believed that instructions iether have been sent or will be sent to Rear Admiral Stirling to co-operate with the minister and consuls in the protection of American interests in the treaty ports.

## RUSSIAN GUNBOAT LOST

### Strikes a Mine and Is Sunk Off Laoti Promontory.

Tokio, Aug. 19.—A Russian gunboat of the Otvajni type, struck a mine and sank off Laoti promontory, the extreme southern point of the Kwang Tung peninsula, on which Port Arthur is situated, at 8 o'clock last night.

The Otvajni is an armored gunboat of 1,500 tons displacement, launched in 1894, and carries one 9-inch gun, one 6-inch gun, and ten quick firing guns. She has two torpedo tubes, has a speed of 15 knots and carries a crew of 142 men.

## CHINESE ARE DRILLING.

### Have Japanese Commanders and Carry Mauser Rifles.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Wm. Martin, United States consul at Pekin, China, who arrived from the Orient on the steamer Siberia, is quoted in an interview here to the effect that immense bodies of Chinese troops are now drilling in the central portion of the kingdom under the direction of Japanese officers well versed in the art of modern warfare. The soldiers have been supplied with the Mauser type of rifles and the most up-to-date machine guns obtainable are now being purchased for their use. In the vicinity of Nankin alone there are about 5,000 soldiers drilling constantly. During his absence from Nankin Mr. Martin's post has been filled by Consul General Cheshir, whose station is at Mukden, but who has been obliged to withdraw because of the war which is centering about that city.

## MRS. MAYBRICK

### Reaches New York on Steamer Vaderland.

New York, Aug. 23.—On board the Red Star line steamer Vaderland, which arrived today from Antwerp, was Mrs. Florence Chanler Maybrick, recently released from prison in England. Mrs. Maybrick was entered on the passenger list as Mrs. Rose Ingraham, a name which she took from her great-grandparents. This precaution was not designed to evade official inquiry, but merely to avoid annoying observation on the part of fellow passengers. While she made no secret of her presence on board, and appeared frequently about the decks and saloon, very few were aware of her identity. She is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Hayden. Mr. Hayden is her attorney.

Mrs. Maybrick refused to be interviewed, but gave out the following statement:

"I regret that the state of my health, as well as business reasons, prevent my talking to my friends of the American press at this time, as I should like. To them and to my fellow countrymen and women I am deeply indebted for their effort in my behalf, and I take this means of expressing my everlasting gratitude as well as words can, and also to thank them for their congratulations on my release which I regret I have not been able personally to acknowledge.

"As my mother was not able to accompany me, I came over under the protection of Mr. Hayden, my attorney, and his wife.

"I am assured by my English physician and by Dr. Wilmer, of Washington, D. C., who prescribed for me during the voyage, that quiet and mental rest will, in time, restore my health.

"It is on advice of my counsel and my physician, that I have traveled incognito. I cannot express the feelings of deep joy and thankfulness with which I return to my native land. At the earliest opportunity I shall visit my birthplace, Mobile, Ala., and also Norfolk, Va., my home during my married life.

"I now believe, as I have always, that God, in his own time, will right the great wrong that I have suffered."

## NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Obolensky Takes Hold of the Reins in Finland.

Helsingford, Finland, Aug. 23.—Prince Obolensky, formerly governor of Kherson and Kharkoff, recently assumed his duties as governor general of Finland.

Upon his arrival here he was driven to the Uspensky cathedral, where he attended divine service. Subsequently the governor held a grand reception at the Imperial palace. The governor will start at once on a tour of inspection of the grand duchy.

PRINCE OBOLENSKY

## FOUR FOR DEPORTATION.

### Telluride Citizens Pick Out Men to Be Sent Away.

Denver, Aug. 23.—A party of citizens from Telluride, including prominent mine managers, went to the property of the Black Bear Mining company in Ingram Basin, near Silverton, Sunday afternoon, and compelled all the miners to come out of the shaft and line up before them. Four of the miners were selected from the party, and told to leave the neighborhood, and not to return. They were accused of being "pernicious agitators" in behalf of unionism. All of the deported are stockholders in the Black Bear. The men reached Silverton after walking several miles over rough mountain trails.

## REPUBLICANS OF TEXAS

### They Hope to Capture One or More Congressional Districts.

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 22.—With prospects bright for a harmonious gathering, the Republican state convention to nominate a state ticket was called to order here today. With practically no chance of capturing any of the state offices the party leaders are hopeful of winning in one or more of the congressional districts and to this end will urge the national committee to contribute to the campaign funds. It is said that the convention will adopt a resolution formally inviting ex-Governor James Hogg, who recently assailed the Democratic national ticket, to join the Republican party. The Republican League of Texas met this morning and chose delegates to attend the convention of the National Republican league to be held at Indianapolis in October.

## WANT SIX YEARS.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The National Business league is pushing its movement to amend the federal constitution so as to lengthen the presidential term to six years and making the president ineligible for re-election. The reason urged by the league for the change is the constant danger of business depression following the presidential election. By having a president serve six years, the league believes, the best results would be obtained.

Indorsements of the plan have been received from business men and organizations throughout the country.

In opposing re-election of the president, the league says:

The president, during his first term, naturally anxious to succeed himself, is kept busy considering the demands of politicians and planning for a second term; meanwhile important legislation for the general good waits.

"I am in hearty sympathy with the measure," said Marshall Field, "and will be glad to do anything I can to further the movement, believing it to be for the best interests of the country."

"I am in favor of making the president ineligible for re-election," said William Jennings Bryan, "but I do not agree in regard to the length of the term. A four-year term is long enough for a good president and too long for a bad one."

### Miss Anthony Returns.

New York, Aug. 23.—Miss Susan B. Anthony arrived here yesterday from London on the steamer Minnetonka.

## HUNT FOR QUARTERS.

### May House Their Men in Old Hammond Plant.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Packers began active work today to put into effect a scheme to house their non-union employes in the old Hammond plant at Hammond, Ind., in the event of failure to secure an injunction against the city. In any event the Hammond company, which is short of room here to use for living quarters, will probably put the plan into operation. The packers assert any interference with trains carrying employes to and from Hammond would constitute a violation of the interstate commerce law and would necessitate federal action. Union packers have now established a system of espionage extending entirety about the stock yards enclosure. The pickets are established blocks away from the principal entrances and have lists of those who come and go to the yards daily. Men are being stopped blocks away and warned against continuing work. The office of Secretary Tracy, of the Allied Trades conference board, was thronged today with persons working at the yards demanding permits to avert interference from pickets. The applicants included union printers employed by Armour & Co., employes of the two newspapers published in the yards and a dozen watchmen. All were refused permits.

Jackson Thompson, a member of the track team of the University of Chicago, who has been working for Morris & Co., in the shipping department during his vacation, has been assaulted and robbed while returning home from work. The family with whom Thompson lodged were warned that he was a strike-breaker, and that if he was given further accommodations the house would be wrecked. When he appeared he was told he would have to leave. He took his suitcase and started. A short distance away he encountered six men who knocked him down and robbed him of a small amount of money. He was then beaten and allowed to go. He related his experience to the police and three suspects were arrested. Two of the prisoners have been identified by the student as his assailants.

Arguments before Judge Brentano in connection with the injunction asked by the packers to restrain the city from interfering with the housing of workmen at the stock yards were concluded today. Judge Brentano took the matter under advisement and said he would announce his decision tomorrow morning.

## MISSOURI WEEK AT FAIR

### Dirigible Airship Race Is Scheduled for Saturday.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—This week has been designated as "Missouri week" at the exposition. Features of the week will be a parade of fine horses in which some of the best specimens of Missouri horses ever exhibited will appear; a national firemen's tournament, in which there will be a parade representing nearly all the fire associations of the United States and also showing historic fire fighting apparatus from one to two centuries old that has done service in this country, parades of various fraternal organizations, and on Saturday a balloon race is the principal feature of the program.

Under the terms of the regulations governing the aeronautic concourse at the exposition, whereby a capital prize of $100,000 is offered for the successful demonstration of a dirigible airship, provision was made for a long-distance aerial flight from the Exposition grounds to Washington monument, at Washington, D. C., for which an award of $5,000 was offered to the racing balloon accomplishing the feat within the shortest time limit. The first of these trials is scheduled to begin next Saturday.

## THE STATESBORO HORROR.

Statesboro, Ga., Aug. 17.—With clothing saturated with kerosene, writhing and twisting in their agony, screaming to heaven for the mercy that the mob would not show, Paul Reed and Will Cato, negroes, two of the principals in the murder and burning of Henry Hodges and wife and three of their children, six miles from Statesboro, three weeks ago, were burned at the stake yesterday.

At 1:21 o'clock in the afternoon a determined mob charged on the court house, overpowered the military guard, secured Cato and Reed, who had been found guilty after a legal trial and sentenced to be hanged, took them two miles from Statesboro and there burned them alive.

The trial of the two negroes was short and at its conclusion the military was overpowered by the mob, assisted, it is reported, by the deputy sheriffs, and taken to the place of terrible execution. Before death the men confessed, implicating others in the murder of the Hodges.

Statesboro, Ga., Aug. 18.—"We shall have trouble with the negroes here just as long as they can't behave," was the remark of a leading citizen of Statesboro as he commented on the terrible scenes of Tuesday. That he was not mistaken was shown by developments. One negro found dead by the roadside five miles east of the town, his body pierced by two Winchester bullets; two negroes, one of the "old time darkies" and his son, 17 years old, shot in their cabin during the late hours of Tuesday night by unknown marauders; half a dozen cases of flogging which are of nightly occurrence, too frequent to excite more than passing notice; such was the history of a day. The scene of excitement has shifted from this city to the rich agricultural region surrounding it. At Riggs mill, half a dozen miles from here, several well-to-do planters met yesterday and deliberately planned how to rid their neighborhood of obnoxious negroes. Individual negroes were marked for lashings, and last night part of the program is being carried out.

## LIPTON WILL TRY AGAIN

### Sir Thomas Will Build Shamrock IV and Try for Honors.

Glasgow, Aug. 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to challenge again for the America's cup. Sir Thomas is at present on the Clyde on his steam yacht Erin. His new challenger will be the Shamrock IV, but beyond admitting this he will not discuss the details.

"It may be simple stubbornness on my part, but all my life I have had a constitutional objection to admitting that I was beaten."

This is the spirit of Sir Thomas in his fourth essay to capture the trophy. The three previous races he describes as being interesting preliminaries. This new challenger, he says, will make the real fight.

## FAIRBANKS' DATES.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 17.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican nominee for vice-president, has returned from Chicago where he discussed at the western headquarters of the national committee the part he is to take in the campaign So far the only dates arranged for are September 1, when the senator will speak at Marion, Kansas, opening the state campaign, and September 14, when he will speak at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Republican party. The Republican national committee has charge of the speaking dates of the vice-presidential candidate and it has not yet been determined whether he will speak in Chicago Labor Day.

### Another Party.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—A party of men, designating themselves "The Lincoln Party," met yesterday and perfected the organization of a political body. The platform adopted demands freedom for every man, with special reference to the negro, Hawaiians and Porto Ricans.

E. P. Penn, of West Virginia, and Judge John J. Jones, of Chicago, were nominated for President and Vice President.

## THE ENCAMPMENT.

### Gen. Blackmar Elected as the Commander-in-Chief.

Boston, Aug. 18.—With three avowed candidates in the field, the question of selecting the next commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic was the absorbing issue when the delegates reassembled today in Symphony Hall for the second day's session of the national encampment convention. The election was the first business taken up.

Massachusetts presented the name of General Blackmar. The nomination was

GENERAL BLACKMAR.

seconded by states. Corporal James Tanner, of the New York department, had been chosen to present the name of Colonel Shotts, but instead of making the nomination, he said that, because it was apparent that General Blackmar was the choice of the majority of the encampment, he had urged Colonel Shotts to withdraw, and he then formally announced the withdrawal.

The name of Colonel Bakewell was not presented. On motion of Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, of Pennsylvania, the nomination of General Blackmar was made unanimous amid a tumultuous demonstration. Colonel Shotts headed the committee which escorted General Blackmar to the platform, and with the new commander-in-chief was loudly cheered. General Blackmar accepted his office in a brief speech.

John R. King, of Washington, D. C., former commander of the department of Maryland, was chosen senior vice commander-in-chief.

Denver, Col., was chosen as the next place for holding the national encampment.

The first general order of General Blackmar was issued shortly after his election. It announces the following appointments:

To be adjutant general, Past Department Commander John E. Gilman, of Massachusetts.

To be quartermaster general, Charles Burrows, of New Jersey.

The order announced that the headquatters of the commander-in-chief will be at 95 Milk street, Boston.

Boston, Aug. 17.—Adjutant Partridge's report to the G. A. R. convention shows that the members of the G. A. R. in good standing on June 30, 1904, numbered 246,261, a net loss during the year of 10,249. The number of posts dropped during the year from 6,426 to 6,149. During the year ending June 30, $100,594 was expended in relief. In 1890 the high water mark of membership, 409,489, was reached, but in succeeding years there was a falling off. The loss by death in 1904 was 9,029, or 3.52 per cent, as compared with 5,476 in 1890, or 1.33 per cent.

### Roosevelt's Letter.

Boston, Aug. 17.—The Grand Army of the Republic and the affiliated organizations went into convention today to transact the business arising as one of the most important features of the national encampment week. The meetings of the various bodies gave promise of unusual interest, for one reason, because of the existing spirited though friendly contests for the different offices. The accredited delegates to the G. A. R. convention, numbering 1,300 and 1,400, assembled in Symphony Hall.

For the meeting of the veterans Symphony Hall had been elaborately trimmed with bunting and flags and insignia of the organization had been festooned along the gallery fronts for tasteful effects. Prayer by the chaplain in chief, Winfield Scott, of Scottsdale, Ariz., opened the proceedings, following which Commander-in-Chief John O. Black delivered his annual adress.

In presenting the report of the committee on invitations Eli Whall, of Lynn, the chairman, said that an invitation have been extended to the President of the United States to be present at the encampment. President Roosevelt had ordered a number of United States vessels to Boston for the encampment, but had been prevented by official engagements from coming himself. The following letter from President Roosevelt to Commander Blackmar, of the Massachusetts department, was then read:

"White House,

"Washintgon, Aug. 6, 1904.

"My Dear General Blackmar:—I have most carefully considered the invitation which I received through you and your associates of the committee to attend this year the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Boston. It is with the most genuine regret that I find that it is impossible for me to accept.

"One of the memories which I shall always cherish is the occasion two years ago when it was my good fortune to drive along the line of the Grand Army and afterward from the stand to greet it as it passed in review.

"It is no disrespect to any body of our citizens to say that the men who fought for the union in the great civil war have a claim upon all Americans such as no other men in the country have. It is to you we owe the fact that we have a country at all, and every American today is under a debt of personal obligation to you and your comrades who, in their youth and early manhood, in the supreme hour of the nation's need, rallied to the call of Abraham Lincoln, and after four weary years saw the triumph of the armies commanded by Ulysses S. Grant. There have been other crises in the history of this government, but not since its foundation has there been any other in which the existence of the government itself was at stake. Therefore it fell to the lot of you and of those who stood with you from 1861 to 1865 to render the one service which was vital, not only to the well being, but to the very life of the nation.

"Four years ago when your former comrade, my revered predecessor, President McKinley, being unable to attend your encampment, sent his greetings, he used these words:

"'Your patriotic spirit will inspire the people. It led the volunteer armies which enlisted in the Spanish war to valiant service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and impelled the brave men, who, under your comrade, MacArthur, are now maintaining American authority in the Philippines, and those under your other comrade, Chaffee, who have carried to our legation and to our citizens in China the protection of the flag.' What President McKinley wrote them is true now. Under the lead of your comrades, the Philippine Islands were won for the cause of civilization, of civic liberty and of peace and justice. At this time it is only under the American flag that the people of the islands can preserve the public order, the individual freedom and the material well being which have come to them as the direct consequence of the deeds of your brothers in arms of a younger generation. The work which has thus been done will not be undone, for the nation remains true to the memory of your own great deeds.

"As the representative of all our people, I bid you Godspeed, and send you this expression of the honor and esteem in which the nation holds the members of the encampment and their comrades throughout the country.

"Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## RELIEF CORPS SESSION.

### Report Shows Organization Has Membership of 121,585.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 17.—The first session of the twenty-second national convention of the Woman's Relief corps was called to order today by the national president, Mrs. Sarah D. Winans, of Troy, in Converse hall, Tremont temple. Mrs. Winans' address dealt mainly with patriotic instruction, which she said had been the dominant work of the year. Never before in the history of the world, she declared, had so many flags been floated while humane teaching and peace and aribitration continue to be a part of patriotic instruction in which the United States is leading among the nations of the earth.

Jennie S. Wright, national secretary, sumitted her annual report. It showed the total number of members in good standing to be 121,585; net gain in membership 2,540; total number of persons assisted, 42,459; total amount expended for relief since organization, $2,677,415; total amount expended for relief for years, $172,749.

According to the report of Sarah E. Phillips national treasurer, the total receipts were $38,120; total expenditures, $23,762; leaving a balance of $12,358. Five hundred dollars was transferred from the assets of the corps to the fund for a monument to be erected on the site of the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga.

## THE TWIN CITIES SWEPT

### Cuts a Path Half a Mile In Width.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 22.—Fifteen people were killed in the fierce tornado which overwhelmed the Twin Cities, and which wrought devastation in other parts of the state Saturday night. The aggregate property loss is conservatively placed at $2,500,000. Of this amount St. Paul suffered to the extent of about $1,000,000. Minneapolis' damage is estimated at $1,000,000, while in the outside district it is feared that $500,000 will not cover the damage done to crops and farm property.

Beginning at a point below Fort Snelling there is the first known evidence that the storm struck with damaging effect. It came from the southwest and howling in its fury uprooted trees and demolished buildings in its pathway towards St. Paul.

It tore off two spans of the high bridge as completely as if they had been unbolted from the rest of the structure and carted away by workmen. There the bridge connected with the high bluffs of West St. Paul and it is 180 feet above the river. This mass of steel was carried to the flats below where flying steel girders and heavy planks fell on several small frame houses of the flat dwellers and crushed them completely. None of the occupants of these houses were hurt, they having seen the storm coming, took refuge in the caves in the hillside, where they were safe.

The storm tore along the flats, uprooting trees on Harriet island and then struck this city at the Wabasha street bridge.

Underneath the debris of the Tivoli theatre were found, when the storm had passed, the mangled bodies of Lorin F. Hoakanson, one of the employes in the concert hall, and George Kwenton, one of the audience.

The storm then rushed on to the northeast, over the wholesale district, and here the greatest destruction of property was wrought. After causing havoc in St. Paul the tornado swept onward to Minneapolis and its suburbs. Here, however, the destruction of property was not so great, although telephone and telegraph wires were torn down in great numbers. For hours the twin cities were cut off from any communication with the outside world.

Of the ten fatalities three of the victims met death in St. Paul, four at Waconia, a small station near Minneapolis

# SURE OF VICTORY.

## Leaders of Party Make Analysis of Situation.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Walter Wellman in his correspondence to the Chicago Record-Herald, says:

No doubt whatever of the election of the Republican national ticket next November is felt by President Roosevelt or his advisers.. From the highest possible sources I have been able to learn the "inside view" of the campaign that is held in the small circle of Republican managers who know all that is going on. In this dispatch I merely reflect their opinions and give such information as I have obtained from them, expressing no views or conclusions of my own.

The Republican managers already have received a great many reports as to political conditions in various parts of the country. In most instances these reports are general, as to the prevailing trend of public opinion. But in many others they are precise and particular, based on actual canvasses, such as the thorough and well disciplined organization of the Republican party is able to make at any time and in any state except the "Solid South." From the former reports the President and his advisers have gained encouragement. But from the latter they have gathered the conviction that success is assured almost beyond doubt.

As for the general features of the campaign, it is enough to say here that the Republican reports indicate that Judge Parker was stronger the day after he sent his famous telegram than he is today. Since then there has been a reaction in favor of the Republicans. Five weeks ago the President and his lieutenants were worried lest a great popular movement to Parker should set in. They are now convinced there is no such movement.

According to the authoritative information which I get from the Republican camp the electoral votes of the following states are regarded as being in more or less doubt:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rhode Island | 4 | Delaware | 3 |
| New York | 39 | West Virginia | 7 |
| Maryland | 8 | Nebraska | 8 |
| Indiana | 15 | Utah | 3 |
| Colorado | 5 | Montana | 3 |
| Nevada | 3 | | |
| Connecticut | 7 | Total | 105 |

The Republicans are managing their campaign upon the belief that no other electoral votes than these are in any doubt. They say they have dismissed from their minds all anxiety about New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin or any of the states of the far west.

If the Democrats could carry every one of the twelve states given as possibly doubtful in the foregoing table, they would have the election, because these 105 votes, added to the conceded 151 votes of the solid South, make a total of 256, whereas only 239 are needed to elect.

But the Republican leaders cannot see even a remote possibility of Democratic success in all of these states, nor in enough of them to win the election. According to their calculations—their estimates for their own use and not for publication—the probabilities in these twelve states today stands as follows:

Rhode Island—Chances heavily in favor of the Republicans.

Connecticut—The same.

New York—About an even chance; if anything the indications favor the Republicans.

Delaware—Chances probably in favor of the Democrats.

Maryland—The Republicans do not expect to carry the state, though they have not altogether abandoned hope.

West Virginia—Probably Republican by from 10,000 to 15,000.

Indiana—Considered fairly safe for the Republicans by a smaller majority than in 1896 or 1900.

Nebraska—Republican chances so good that some Republicans will not admit the state is in doubt.

Colorado—Believed to be Republican, though considered fairly debatable ground.

Utah—Chances in favor of the Republicans.

Nevada—The Democrats have a slight advantage, but the latest reports indicate Republican gains.

Montana—About an even fight.

In view of this analysis of conditions from their confidential reports the President and his advisers are unable to see any danger in the outlook. All the probabilities are so heavily in their favor that nothing but a miracle, in their opinion, could wrest the victory from them. They point out that the Democratic ticket must carry eighty-eight of the 105 so called doubtful votes given in the foregoing list in order to win the election and they challenge their opponents to name a combination of states which will give them the required number and which they have any reasonable hope of carrying.

# CASTRO WANTS TO WAIT

### In No Hurry to Comply With Minister Bowen's Request.

Washington, Aug. 22.—President Castro has not favorably received Minister Bowen's request for restoration of the property of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company, in Venezuela, pending legal proceedings. The minister cabled the state department today from Caracas that President Castro thought the United States government should await the conclusion of the legal proceedings, allowing the asphalt lakes and property to remain meanwhile in the hands of Receiver Carner. Nothing further has been done about this matter, but it is expected that the state department will take some action to secure the asphalt company against loss until the Venezuelan court announces its decision next month.

# TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Washington, Aug. 19.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson yesterday announced that as a result of his recent trip west plans are in progress looking to the establishment of a wireless telegraph system of fire alarms in the various forest reserves under the control of the government. The secretary's idea is to construct an automatic service which will give the alarm when contact is made with the flames or excessive heat. Prof. Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, will go to the Black Hills reservation to make a thorough examination of the country and report on the proposition.

The secretary, in reply to a question as to whether or not his trip west had to do with the meat strike, declared that it did not and that he made no examination into the conditions responsible for the strike.

# PANAMA CANAL WORK.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Work of constructing the Panama canal is about to begin in earnest. At the headquarters of the commission in this city large requisitions from the Isthmus for dynamite and powder for blasting purposes are being filled. To meet the demand for the considerable amount of printing reported in connection with the enterprise, a full printing outfit has been authorized, and this will go forward at the earliest possible moment.

### Wants Bonds Declared Illegal.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, of New York, today filed in the United States circuit court in this city a bill in equity asking that the issue of $545,000 bonds of the city of Reading, Pa., bought by them, be adjudged illegal and void on the ground that the election which authorized the bond issue was unconstitutional.

### 3,000 Go to Work.

Canonsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—The Standard Tin Plate company, employing 3,000 men, resumed operations in full today.

# PRESIDENT WORRIED.

## Deeply Concerned Over Far Eastern Situation.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 22.—President Roosevelt today enjoyed a period of rest and recreatnon, uninterrupted either by public business or by callers. Taking advantage of the beautiful weather he and Mrs. Roosevelt passed several hours in the saddle. It is the President's intention during his present sojourn here to take as much recreation as his public duties will permit. Comparatively few visitors will be received. Such as do come to Oyster Bay will be confined to government officials, personal friends of the President, and the few politicians whom National Chairman Cortelyou may wish the President to see. It is announced that the rule requiring all these who call on the President to make engagements in advance of their coming will be adhered to strictly.

President Roosevelt is deeply concerned over the situation in the far East, particularly in regard to the preservation of the neutrality of that part of China not included in the Russo-Japanese war zone. He realizes fully the seriousness of the complication which may develop at any moment, and is keeping in close touch with events in the Orient, all information bearing upon the situation being communicated promptly to him by the state department. Thus far only the press reports of the situation at Shanghai have been received at the executive offices, no advices having been sent here by the state department.

The executive offices were opened for business again today. The mail was exceptionally heavy, and Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Barnes and executive force were busy throughout the day.

# PRESIDENT SEES LODGE.

### They Discuss Interesting Affairs in the Far East.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt's first conference during his present sojourn at Sagamore Hill was with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, who arrived here shortly before last midnight. The President and the Massachusetts senator spent the greater part of today together. In the early morning hours they took a horseback ride, the outing affording them an opportunity to discuss matters of interest and importance. Senator Lodge passed some time in the President's library reading the letter of acceptance which, except for the finishing touches and arrangement in final form, was completed before the President left Washington.

The President took up with Senator Lodge, who is a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, the state of affairs in the Far East and the United States' relations to it. No apprehension is felt by them that, through any probable development, America will be drawn into the war situation. The President and his cabinet some time ago determined upon a line of policy to be followed and this will be adhered to.

Former Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, of New York, will be among the President's visitors tomorrow. He is coming to discuss with the President the New York political situation.

# DEPARTURE IS WELCOMED

### Washington Contractor Glad to See Chinese Boys Leave.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The departure of Arlu and Ardl, sons of the Chinese minister, who are soon going to Amherst to enter a school will bring joy to the heart of Richard Callaghan, a street paving contractor of this city. That the two boys have all the occidental love of mischief the contractor discovered as he undertook work on a street near the legation several weeks ago. Every night the lamps he put on the materials he was using disappeared or were extinguished. He was in trouble practically all the time with the police. He set a watch and found that the mischiefmakers were the young Chinamen.

He reported his troubles to the state department, but it did nothing.

When a new policeman was put on the beat Callaghan was taken to the police court and told how often the lamps were not lighted according to law. Callaghan saved himself from a fine by asserting tht Chinese boys had extinguished the lights. The police judge discharged him.

The boys are not amenable to the laws of the land so long as their father is minister, and the state department is the only power that can put an end to their pranks, and it can only suggest.

# TREASURY CATS.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Secretary Shaw is worried about the score or more scrawny cats which make their home in the great treasury building.

These cats drag out a sombre existence in the gloomy hallways and vaults of the structure, and as a consequence are not particularly healthy looking. Secretary Shaw meets one of them occasionally in the corridors of the building, and they have aroused his pity to the point that he is considering the possibility of establishing an official enclosure in the sunlight for the exclusive use of the tabbies.

"What they need is sunlight," said the secretary today. "No child was ever known to get strong and vigorous that lived indoors all the time."

Admitting that the secretary means well, the employes about the building are of the opinion that the cats would not take well to the idea. In fact, they seem to prefer a gloomy, sunless life. They spend most of their time down in the lower regions of the treasury and seldom appear during the daytime until evening, when the clerks are leaving.

# THERE'LL BE NO STRIKE

### Elevated Railroad Company and Employes Reach Agreement.

New York, Aug. 23.—After a long conference between Vice-president Bryan, of the Interborough Rapid Transit company, and a committee of the elevated railroad employes today, it was announced that an agreement satisfactory to both sides had been reached and that there will be no strike.

# ADDICKS FACTION MEETS

### The Perpetual Candidate Was Among Delegates.

Dover, Del., Aug. 2.—The Union or Addicks faction of the Republican party met in state convention today and was called to order by United States Senator B. Frank Allee, chairman of the state central committee. Dr. Luther S. Connell, of Kent county, was made temporary chairman. J. Edward Addicks was a delegate. After the appointment of committees the convention took a recess until 1:30 o'clock. During the recess the county caucuses were held.

# WOOD AFTER DATTO ALI

### Crack Companies Will Combat Guerrilla Warfare.

Manila, Aug. 23.—The forces under Datto Ali, on the Island of Mindanao, have adopted guerilla tactics in fighting the American soldiers. To counteract this departure, Major General Leonard Wood has organized four crack fighting companies of 100 men each, composed of infantry and cavalry, which are to operate independently and conduct a vigorous campaign for the capture or destruction of the enemy.

### Owners Have No Confirmation.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—The owners here of the Comedian have no confirmation from the captain of the steamer of the statement that it was the Russian auxiliary cruiser Smolensk which stopped the vessel off the coast of South Africa.

# DYNAMITE USED.

## Attempt Made to Blow Up Bulkhead at St. Marys.

St. Marys, O., Aug. 23.—An attempt was made today by unknown persons to blow up the gates at the head of St. Mary's reservoir with dynamite. Fortunately the charge was not sufficiently large to destroy the masonry or to displace the heavy gates.

There has been much ill-feeling among the people living in the vicinity of the reservoir owing to the widespread belief that the banks of the big body of water are not safe, notwithstanding that the state has spent large sums of money during the past year in strengthening the earthworks.

Had the object of the miscreants been attained today the town of St. Marys and the adjacent valley would have been swept by a most destructive flood causing enormous loss of life and property.

Bloodhounds are with those who are searching for the dynamiters, but there is no tangible clue on which to work. The reservoir is the largest artificial body of water in the world, and as this city is lower than the water there was much excitement here.

Although the damages are limited mostly to broken windows in this city; to the wrecking of one house near the bulkhead and one state boat and the partial breaking of the bank, there is great excitement here because it is feared that the attempt may be repeated. The shock was plainly felt at Celina, at the western end of the reservoir, a distance of ten miles. The work of dynamiters is most feared at the eastern end where the surrounding country is much lower than the embanked water.

The charge of dynamite and nitroglycerine was placed on the wicket gates and a slow fuse attached from which there were three separate shocks. The explosion wrecked the upper parts of the wicket and damaged the stone abutments but not to such an extent as to liberate the waters. Houses in the immediate vicinity were greatly damaged and the occupants were stunned. The occupants of Alexander Swegart's house were buried under the debris for three hours. The captain of the state boat and his wife and helpers were rescued by other craft.

The bulkhead is the outlet of Lake Mercer into the Miami & Erie canal, and holds back nine feet of water covering seventeen thousand acres of land. St. Marys is 12 feet lower than the lock and the loss that would have accompanied success of the attempt is hard to imagine. The explosion was plainly heard for 20 miles.

# VERMONT CAMPAIGN OPENS

### Four Speakers Cut Loose With Oratory at Manchester.

Manchester, Vt., Aug. 23.—Four speakers of national prominence opened the Republican presidential campaign in this state last night.

Robert T. Lincoln, former minister to England, presided. In his introductory remarks he endeavored to show how closely the gubernatorial election in Vermont was watched by the entire country and that the vote polled at that time would be taken as an index of the vote to be cast at the presidential election. He urged a heavy vote.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson was the principal speaker of the evening. He reviewed the past history and the present purpose of the Republican party and discussed the Philippine question and the tariff.

# MRS. BOTKIN SENTENCED

### Goes Up for Life--Judge Regrets He Can't Sentence to Death.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was sentenced yesterday by Superior Judge Carroll Cook to life imprisonment in the state prison at San Quentin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, in Dover, Delaware, by means of poisoned candy mailed from this city.

In passing sentence Judge Cook expressed regret that he could not impose the death penalty as the jury in its verdict had fixed the punishment.

Mrs. Botkin received the sentence without evidence of emotion.

An appeal to the supreme court will be taken by Mrs. Botkin's attorneys.

In Superior Judge Dunn's court, Attorney Reese Clark asked that information on file there, charging Mrs. Botkin with the murder of Ida Henrietta Dean, sister of Mrs. John P. Dunning, be dismissed on the grounds of lack of prosecution. The case was continued until September 10.

# SCHWAB CASE IS AT END

### Suit Against Shipbuilding Company Is Abandoned.

New York, Aug. 23.—Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court has signed an order which puts an end to the litigation against the United States Shipbuilding company and Charles M. Schwab.

# A HUNT FOR $2,000,000.

### Will Search for the Wealth of J. O. Brown.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—Search of the various safe deposit valuts of this city was begun today, in an effort to get some trace of the missing fortune of the late J. O. Brown, the former recorder of Pittsburg. It is estimated by relatives that about $2,000,000 worth of securities are on deposit somewhere in the east, and his brother, J. R. P. Brown, a lawyer, of Dodge, Neb., is expected here today from New York to take charge of the search in Philadelphia.

J. O. Brown died mysteriously on March 15, 1903, at the residence of his stenographer, Miss Nettie McLean, in Pittsburg. An autopsy indicated that he had taken poison. Practically all the fortune which he was believed to have possessed disappeared at the time of his death. All the banks in the east have been asked to aid in the search.

Philadelphia bankers have received the following letter from the brother:

"I am a brother of Joseph D. Brown, of Pittsburg, late recorder. He died under peculiar circumstances at the house of his stenographer, in Pittsburg, on March 15, 1903. His papers nearly all disappeared immediately from her house and also from his clerks in the Safety building and City building, Pittsburg, and we cannot find his safety vaults.

"He removed them from Pittsburg about four years before he died. He was director of public safety before he died. Please write me if he had a safety vault or a deposit account with you."

Recorder Brown was one of four politicians who made a written agreement by which they controlled the affairs of Pittsburg for many years. The mystery of his missing fortune has been as great as the mystery of his death.

Mr. Brown is known to have netted $56,000 from one oil well, and a few years ago his real estate holdings and securities amounted to more than $1,000,000. All of this has disappeared, excepting about $600,000, which Recorder Brown deeded to his stenographer. His wife got only a few thousand dollars.

J. R. P. Brown has obtained from the Standard Oil company a statement of the recorder's holdings in oil lands. These were valued at more than $500,000. A few days after his death all his oil lands were transferred to Miss McLean for the consideration of $1 in each case.

# FILIPINO STUDENTS.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The following schools in Ohio have been selected as places where the Philippine students shall study the next three years: Four students will be sent to the technical department of the University of Cincinnati, department of engineering; four students to the eighth grade grammar school at Lima; three students to the preparatory school at Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio.

# WILL COMMAND MANASSAS MANEUVERS

"GEN. F. D. GRANT." "GEN. H. C. CORBIN." "GEN. J. F. BELL."

Grant, Corbin and Bell, three generals of the United States army, will be in command of the great army maneuvers which will be held at Manassas, Va., early next month.

# M'CALL FOR ROOSEVELT

## Democratic Insurance Magnate Deserts Parker Cause.

New York, Aug. 19.—John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance company, is going to vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Mr. McCall is a Democrat. His brother is Justice McCall of the supreme court elected on the Tammany ticket a year ago. Mr. McCall has been a lifelong friend of Judge Parker, but not only is he going to vote the Republican ticket, but he is working effectively for its success.

The announcement at Democratic state headquarters that Mr. McCall was out against Parker caused dismay. The importance of the attitude of the president of a corporation like a great insurance company when he leaves his party and stands for sound money can hardly be estimated. As the custodian of millions of dollars of earnings of wage workers, the head of a life insurance company is compelled to scrutinize with great care the position taken by the great national parties with reference to maintaining a stable currency. The spectacle of the St. Louis convention refusing to abandon its free silver heresies has set candid insurance men, bankers and other heads of financial institutions thinking about the folly of turning over the government to a political organization that will not promise to keep the currency of the nation on a stable footing.

The Parker telegram instead of reassuring insurance men of the McCall type deepened the feeling of revulsion toward the forces back of Parker and Davis.

Democrat though he is, President McCall will not stand by his party until it places itself above suspicion on the currency question.

Major John Byrne, president of the Democratic Honest Money League, 1896 and 1900, which had branches in nineteen states and was instrumental in influencing a number of gold Democrats to vote for President McKinley, has announced himself in favor of the election of President Roosevelt. He wishes his reasons made known so that his friends and followers may understand his position, and if convinced that he is right, follow in line.

In reply to the question, "Where do you stand in the polittical contest this year?" Major Byrne replied: "I stand precisely where I stood in 1896 and 1900, and in the congress campaign in 1897 in national politics—with the friends of honest money and national integrity, as embodied in the gold standard and represented by them who have supported and who are supporting it on principle."

# HOAR NEARING THE END

### Massachusetts' Favorite Son Is Growing Weaker.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 23.—Senator George F. Hoar continued to grow weaker today and it is thought the end is not far off. He slept part of the time during the day and appeared to be free from pain.

The afternoon bulletin announced that the senator was asleep and that he was comfortable but weaker.

The forenoon bulletin was:

"The senator passed a quiet night and is resting comfortably. His pulse is regular, but not strong. He is now asleep."

# PENSION MAN SURPRISED

### Soldier Presents Affidavit of 101-Year-Old Mother.

Columbus, O., Aug. 23.—When Hamilton T. Scott, of this city, a veteran of the civil war, aged 72, and applicant for an increase of pension, was asked for proof as to date of birth by State Soldiers' Claim Commissioner Curry, he surprised Colonel Curry by offering the affidavit of his mother. She is 101 years old, and on August 12 celebrated her 101st birthday and the seventy-sixth anniversary of her landing in America. She was born in Ireland, has been a widow 54 years and lives in Philadelphia.

# HERE'S A MERRY MIX-UP

### Twins and Their Sister Celebrate Triple Golden Wedding.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 23.—The entire population of Metamora is celebrating a remarkable golden wedding. Peter Adam Reissing, his twin brother, Adam Peter Reissing, 73-year olds, and their widowed sister, Mrs. Lawrence Russman, were the chief figures of the celebration.

The Reissing twins and their sister were married at a triple wedding. The Reissing brothers married the Russman sisters, August 22, 1854, at Kickapoo, Ill., and Lawrence Russman married Miss Reissing. Russman died at sea many years ago, but the Reissing twins and their wives are alive and well.

A memorial service, held in the Metamora Catholic church, was attended by all the townspeople and many came from the neighboring villages. Two thousand people took part in the celebration which followed the church service.

# SPELLBINDERS ASSIGNED

### Taft, Fairbanks, Wood and Thurston Given Dates.

New York, Aug. 23.—Senator Scott, of the speakers' bureau of the Republican national committee, announces that Secretary of War Taft during the present campaign will speak at South Bend, October 5; at Wheeling, W. Va., October 10; Grafton, W. Va., October 11; Martinsburg, W. Va., October 12, and Baltimore, October 15.

Former Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, will speak in West Virginia during the week of October 3.

Senator Fairbanks will speak in some cities in Maine September 6 and 7, and in Connecticut September 8 and 9.

Attorney General Moody will speak in Vermont August 29 and Bar Harbor, Me., August 31.

Representatives Dayton, of West Virginia, and Biedler, of Ohio, and Charles B. Landis, of Indiana, were political visitors at the Republican headquarters yesterday.

### Congress of Negroes.

Natchez, Miss., Aug. 22.—The Negro Young People's Christian Educational congress, which was launched in Atlanta two years ago with an attendance of 1,500, began a week's session in this city today. The object of the organization is to follow out Booker Washington's teachings by encouraging the young members of the race to high ideals of right living, socially, morally, religiously and industrially.

# ST. LOUIS TORNADO.

## Hundred Thousand Dollars' Damage Done Property.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—A tornado of small proportions but of extreme fury swept down on the residence portion of North St. Louis yesterday, resulting in the death of one person, John Ellington, injury to probably fifty, and damage to property estimated at $100,000.

Herman Sauerwine, aged 10, was, it is believed, fatally injured.

A shower had passed over St. Louis earlier in the day, but there had been no rain in North St. Louis. The sky had cleared and the atmosphere had become very murky and hot when citizens in North St. Louis noticed a dark cloud approaching from the southwest. Suddenly, and without the slightest premonition, an arm seemed to shoot to the ground like a gigantic cable, twisting and turning. The end touched the ground at Nineteenth and Angel streets, and with incredible swiftness and force, swept east along Angel street for ten blocks, then turned north and swept three blocks along Broadway, when it jumped eight blocks northeast to the foot of Breman street and the river, where considerable property along the river front was destroyed. The tornado then jumped to about the middle of the river and encountered a ferry boat, which was turned and tossed about but was not sunk. Leaving the ferry, the tornado once more jumped and struck the Illinois shore near Madison, where it demolished several dwellings, the Leiderkranz Hall and blew down a portion of the Madison cooper works, killing John Ellington. Severe damage was done also to buildings in Venice and Granite City, which adjoin Madison, and a number of persons were injured.

So quickly did the tornado sweep through North St. Louis that the citizens could scarcely comprehend what had happened, and in the stillness that followed the wind cries were heard on all sides as terror-stricken persons ran about the streets. Not a telegraph, telephone or trolley pole was left standing along the streets swept by the storm.

A Broadway trolley car containing eleven passengers was suddenly buried under six telegraph poles which crashed into the top and wrecked the car. The pasengers had a remarkable escape from injury and only the motorman received slight bruises.

The roof and one-half of the top story of Sommers Bros'. Tailoring Manufacturing company's establishment were blown away. Probably the heaviest loss suffered by a single concern was at the Niedringhaus Rolling mill. The plant covers two squares in extent. The big smokestack was blown down and half the plant was demolished, entailing estimated damage of $25,000. Six employes were injured in this plant.

Not the slightest damage was done at the World's Fair grounds. The exposition is situated over five miles from the seat of the tornado and the wind was not felt there.

# THE BRIGANDS GET HIM.

### Wealthy Sheep Owner Is Held for Ransom.

Roswell, N. M., Aug. 23.—John Eiland, a wealthy sheep owner and vice president of the bank of Portales, Portales, N. M., has fallen into the hands of brigands in Old Mexico where he went on business. Mrs. Eiland has received a letter from him postmarked Oputo, state of Sonora, Mexico, saying that he has been captured by brigands, that they demand a heavy ransom and that unless arrangements are made at once to pay the ransom he will be tortured and killed.

She immediately wired the United States consul at the City of Mexico to use his efforts to secure the release of her husband.

# DROP EVERY THIRD MAN

### Lackawanna Railroad Adopts Plan of Retrenchment.

New York, Aug. 23.—An order went into effect yesterday on the Lackawanna railroad whereby one of the three brakemen is dropped from every freight and coal train on the road. This is in line with the general retrenchment system being followed on the road and is partly due to decreased traffic.

It is said that the Erie will soon follow this plan, which was adopted on the Delaware & Hudson several months ago. The rumor relative to the Erie cannot be confirmed.

The Lackawanna order will throw several hundred brakemen out of work.

# SHOT AND THEN BURNED

### Georgia Mob Executes Negro Assailant of Little Girl.

Cedartown, Ga., Aug. 23.—Jim Glover, a negro was shot to death last night near the home of the white girl he assaulted and his body dragged a distance of about a mile into the city and burned at the stake on the public square. A mob estimated at 500 composed the shooting and burning party.

Glover's victim, Lena Reeves, was 13 years old and the daughter of a farmer. His offense, which was revolting, was committed after the girl had protected him from her father's vicious dog. When captured, Glover was identified by the girl. Later he confessed his guilt, and was taken away from the posse that captured him and short work made of the execution.

# THE GREAT FAIR.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17.—The Louisiana purchase exposition has entered upon the second half of its entire period and the total attendance up to date is in round numbers, 7,000,000. The management believes that the second half of the exposition's term of existence will even more than triple the attendance so far recorded. The fair is now complete in every detail and as the merits of the enterprise have become widely known, the officials feel they have good grounds for estimating a record-breaking attendance before December 1, when the exposition will close.

### 15,076 Persons Register.

Grand Forks, N. D., Aug. 23.—Fifteen thousand and seventy-six persons registered for claims on the Fort Totten Indian reservation. This is the total registration both here and in Devil's Lake. The drawing will begin Wednesday under supervision of Commissioner Richards of the general land office.

# GREAT WORK ENDED.

## Galveston's Mighty Seawall Is Complete.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 23.—The completion of the Galveston seawall, the greatest structure of its kind in the world, was celebrated yesterday by running excursions from different parts of the state to Galveston. Governor Lanham was present and made an eulogistic address, commenting on the remarkable work which has been accomplished here. Galveston being now in line to seek advantage from the unique position of the city as up to date American port and railroad center nearest of all to the new Panama canal, and natural outlet for the commerce of nearly one-half the United States.

The seawall was completed the last of July. Two granite monuments were erected at the foot of Tremont street to commemorate the completion of the wall and the monuments were unveiled yesterday. The Galveston seawall represents one of the finest pieces of engineering work of any kind ever accomplished in America. The wall is 17,593 feet long, 16 feet wide at the top, and stands 17 feet above mean low tide, with a riprap apron etxending 27 feet out on the gulf side. The contract price of the wall was $1,198,318. The actual construction of the wall proper consumed one year, four months and seventeen days.

The grade of the city is now to be raised to slope gradually from the top of the seawall. This will necessitate a raising of the grade from one to fifteen feet, according to location. For this purpose the state of Texas has donated all state taxes collected in Galveston county for a period of 18 years. Bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 are to be issued for this purpose. A contract has been let for the grade raising work.

Under the terms of the contract a canal is to be dug on the inside of the seawall which will permit the entrance of hopper dredges, loaded with sand taken from the channel in the bay, to come in and discharge the filling to the required depth. This work is now under way. The last session of Congress provided for an extension of the Galveston county seawall to protect Fort Crockett, for a distance of 4,000 feet to the west. This will extend the wall to Fifty-fifth street, so that the city of Galveston on the gulf side will be protected by seawall the full extent of its incorporate limits.

# BUTTER COLORING KILLS

### Child Drinks Yellow Fluid and Dies in Great Agony.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 20.—The 2-year-old son of Frank Kreb is dead at Olin as the result of drinking butter coloring which had been purchased by his parents for the dairy, and the neighborhood is aroused to a high pitch of indignation.

Farmers who have been using the coloring claim they will demand an investigation by the grand jury of Jones county against the manufacturers of the preparation. The child secured the fluid while left alone in the house for a few minutes and died in terrible agony.

# REDMOND COMING.

London, Aug. 18.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish National party, is among the passengers on the Teutonic, sailing today for America. Mr. Redmond

JOHN REDMOND.

is to be one of the chief participants in the great Irish convention to be held in New York the latter part of August.

# PALMA MAKES A DENIAL

### Did Not Distribute Bonds Before the War.

New York, Aug. 20.—T. Estrada Palma, president of Cuba, in a cable dispatch to the Tribune, indignantly denies the story that he had, before the Spanish-American war, distributed Cuban bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 among people of influence here who helped bring on the war.

"Not a single bond," President Palma says in his dispatch, "was given by me to any person whatever in the United States, except for value received, and none was given to any one connected with any branch of the American government."

### A Valuable Cargo.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—The Pacific mail steamer Siberia has arrived from the Orient with a most valuable cargo. A lot of raw silk, valued at $402,000, was listed on her manifest, while in her treasure tank was Japanese gold aggregating $050,000. This coin comes from Japan for the purchase of supplies for the army.

# SOUTHWEST NEEDS RAIN

## Drouth in Central Districts Has Been Broken,

Washington, Aug. 23.—The weekly crop bulletin issued by the weather bureau today is as follows:

The drouth prevailing in portions of the central valleys in the previous week has been relieved by abundant rains, but drouth continues in central and western Tennessee, and is beginning to be felt in the middle gulf states and over a considerable part of Texas. The central and northern Rocky mountain districts and the North Pacific coast region are also suffering from drouth, the prevalence of forest fires being reported from Idaho and Motana. The latter part of the week was too cool in the lake region, and unseasonably low temperatures occurred in the northern Rocky mountain districts and upper Missouri valley on the 21st and 22d, but elsewhere east of the Rocky mountains the temperature has been favorable.

The principal corn states have experienced a week of favorable conditions, abundant rains having fallen throughout the corn belt, except in portions of Ohio and Nebraska. Corn has made satisfactory progress in the states of the Missouri valley and is generally improved in the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, although a considerable part of the crop in the Ohio valley has been injured beyond recovery. In the Middle Atlantic states and the lower Missouri valley early corn is now practically matured.

Spring wheat harvest is generally finished, except in North Dakota and northern Minnesota, where rust is continuing to cause great injury. Rains in North Dakota in the latter part of the week interrupted harvesting. Harvesting is also nearly finished on the North Pacific coast.

The general outlook for cotton is somewhat improved as compared with the conditions reported the previous week, although shedding continues in every state and rust is prevalent in the central and eastern districts. The unfavorable effects of shedding and rust, however, are less pronounced than were reported last week. In Texas the weather conditions were favorable, but the crop continued to deteriorate as a result of rust and shedding and damage by insects, in this state injury by boll worms is decreasing, but the boll weevils continued very destructive in southwestern, central, eastern and coast divisions, having caused entire absence of bloom in many localities. Picking is quite general in Texas, except in the north portion, and is in progress in the southern portions of the central and eastern districts of the cotton belt.

Reports indicate a general scarcity of apples in the greater part of the middle Atlantic states and central valleys, but in New England, New York and the lake region, the outlook is more favorable, a good crop being promised in the two last mentioned sections. The reports respecting potatoes indicate that a good crop is generally promised in the more important potato producting states. Drought has impaired the outlook in portions of the Ohio valley, however, and rot and blight are increasing in Pennsylvania. Throughout the central valleys and middle Atlantic states, the soil is in fine condition for fall plowing, which work is in general progress and is well advanced in some places.

### The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Aug. 23.—Close—The close of the day marked some sensational losses in the wheat pits, the May leading by a decline of 2¾c. Commission houses led the selling, reaching a good many stop-loss orders.

The opening prices were the high points for the day, while the close marked the lowest points reached in the trading. Towards the last strenuous efforts were made to lead the market to a higher level on the predictions of frost in the Manitoba districts, but the efforts wer unsuccessful. The closing figures indicated a loss of 2¼c in the cash position and 2¾c in the May, and December and September were losers by 2¾c, also.

The news during the day was quite conflicting, and ambarrassed the trade. The Northwestern Miller is reported to have made an estimate on the yield of the three northwestern states to be at 165,000,000 bushels.

Broomhal icabled some bullish advices on the foreign situation. Clearances were 120,369 bushels.

May wheat was the leader in a sharp break at the opening grain market. Its decline indicated a loss of 1¾c. December was toppling, and broke away 1¼c. Cash and September lost in sympathy with the more pronounced feeling in the futures, ½c.

The break was followed by a hesitating feeling. May steadied itself at the opening figures but December continued to work lower, declining another ½c. The nervousness seized the cash situation and caused a further loss of 1¼c. September was the same loser.

While there is yet a strong bullish feeling on 'change, the crowd was mad in its deep stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; cows $1.25@4.00; heifers, $2.00@4.75; canners, $1.50@2.00; bulls, $2.00@4.10; calves, $3.50@6.50.

Hogs receipts, 14,000; market strong 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.10@5.30; good to choice heavy, $5.00@5.25; rough heavy, $4.75@5.10; light, $5.10@5.50; bulk of sales, $5.00@5.40.

Sheep receipts, 2,500; market 10c to 15c lower; good to choice wethers, $3.50@4.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.00@4.00; native lambs, $4.50@5.75.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23.—(S. H. V. B.'s Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle, 15 cars; dull. Hogs, 30 cars; strong; yorkers, $5.80; mediums and heavy, $5.70@5.75; pigs, $5.80@5.90. Sheep, 10 cars; steady; calves steady.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—(Brinkman & Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade)—Hogs—Supply light; heavy, $5.65@5.70; mediums and Yorkers, $5.70@5.75; pigs, $5.65@5.75. Sheep—$3.00@4.40; lambs, $4.00@6.25.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Aug. 23.—(Bower & Bower's special to The Blade)—Hogs—Supply light; heavy, $5.60; yorkers, $5.75; mediums and heavier, $5.65; pigs, $5.60@5.70.

Calves—Receipts, 100 head; market steady.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, light. The market was steady.

Cattle—Receipts, light; market dull.

### Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices—

Butter—Steady; fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 21c; solid pack, 20c; dairy, 14@16c; packing stock, 10c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 18c per dozen.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 9@10c.

Asparagus—Per pound, 8@10c.

Beets—New, dozen bunches, 10@12c.

Beans—Navy (hand picked), $1.85.

Beans—Wax, home-grown, 50@60c.

Beans—Green, per hamper, 75c.

Cabbage—Home grown, bbl., $1.25.

Celery—Per bunch, 20@30c.

Carrots—New, per bushel, 50c.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 5c.

Egg Plant—Per dozen, 75c.

Lettuce—Per pound, 4@5c.

Muskmelons—Rockyford, per crate, $3.50; per barrel, $3.00@3.50.

Muskmelons—The Gems, per ¼ bushel basket, 55c; Osage, per barrel, $2.75.

Onions—California, $1.50.

Onions—Green, per dozen, 12c.

Onions—New Southern, bush., $1.15.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.00.

Parsly—Per dozen bunches, 15c.

Peas—Home-grown, per bushel, $1.00.

Potatoes—Home-grown, per bushel, 60c; in barrels, Virginia, $1.60.

Potatoes—Virginia, sweets, per bushel, 85c; per bbl., $2.40.

Radishes—Per dozen, 8@10c.

Spinach—Per bushel, 40c.

Summer Squash—Per dozen, $1.

Turnips—Per bushel, 75@85c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bushel, 50c.

Watermelons—Indiana, 15@25c, size extra large.

Huckleberries—Per bushel, $3.00.

Apples—Per bush., 75@$1.00.

Peaches—Texas Elbertas, six-basket crate, $1.25@1.50.

Peaches—Home Grown, per bushel, $1.

Pears—Per bushel, 75c.

Plums—Per bushel, $1@1.50.

Poultry—Alive—Fowls, 10@11c; young chickens, 14c; turkeys, 12½@13½c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 9@10c.

Poultry—Dressed—Fowls, 11@12c; young chickens, 15c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c; geese, 11@12c.

Green hides, 7c; bulls, No. 2, 6c; stag, calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10c; kip, 9½c; No. 2, 8c.

Cured hides, 9½c; cured calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 10c; kip, 10c; sheep pelts, 40@$1.00.

### N. Y. Produce.

New York, Aug. 23.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard firm. Prime western steam, $7.30.

Sugar (raw) quiet. Fair refining, 3 11-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c. Refined quiet. Crushed, $5.90; powdered, $5.30; granulated, $5.20.

Petroleum quiet. Refined, all ports, $7.70@7.70.

Coffee steady. No. 7 Rio, 6½c.

Molasses firm. New Orleans, 31@37c.

Butter firm. Unchanged.